

AMUSEMENTS—  
NEW LOS ANGELES THEATREAnnouncement Extraordinary.  
**THE BOY PHENOMENON**

Four nights, commencing SUNDAY, October 28,  
At which time he will demonstrate his unparalleled, God-given power in the cure of disease. He makes the lame walk, blind see, and deaf hear, in full view of the audience, without touching or removing the outer garments of the patients.  
The poor will be treated entirely free upon the public stage.  
Complimentary tickets will be given to the crippled, paralytic, deaf and blind who desire treatment, by applying at the box office each evening from 5 to 6 o'clock during the engagement.  
GENERAL ADMISSION 25c. RESERVED SEATS 50c.  
Box office open, 9 a.m. Saturday Oct. 27.

BENSON'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE—  
A. W. BENSON, Proprietor and Manager.

MONDAY, October 22, and every following evening,  
**Johann Strauss, "THE MERRY WAR"**  
The Waltz King's master work.  
A perfect production in every detail.  
Popular prices, 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Tel. 1447.

IMPERIAL,  
THE SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

THIS EVENING  
AT 8.  
MATINEE  
TODAY AT 2.  
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S  
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY  
AT 2.  
Week Commencing Monday, Oct. 22,  
EVERY EVENING, INCLUDING SUNDAY.

**Sadi Alfarabi,**  
THE FAMOUS SQUIBBIST.  
LAST WEEK  
**Sankey Bros.**  
Regular Matinee, Saturday and Sunday.  
Prices—10c, 20c, 35c and 50c. Matinee—25c; Children 10c.  
GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

**66 ARIEL**  
The \$10,000 illusion from Paris. A beautiful living lady floating in space.  
WHAT IS IT?  
330 South Spring Street.  
Open daily from 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m. ADMISSION, 10c. No extra charge for reserved seats.  
The Showgirl Fiano used to be WILLIAMSON BROS., 327 S. Spring.

HOTELS,  
RESORTS AND CAFES.**HOTEL NADEAU, European Plan.**

NADEAU CAFE.  
No elegantly furnished rooms, 50 suites with bath, supplied with all modern improvements. Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. NADEAU CAFE, C. E. AMIDON, Manager, is the finest in the city; private dining and banquet rooms. Liberally managed.  
H. W. CHASE & CO.

**WESTMINSTER HOTEL.**

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.  
75 Rooms, 75 Suites with Private Bathrooms.

**ARROWHEAD** HOT SPRINGS—THE FAMOUS MOUNTAIN HEALTH RESORT.

Arrowhead Hot Springs, California, is a beautiful resort, situated on the Pacific coast, near the mouth of the San Bernardino River, and is one of the most beautiful and healthful resorts in the world. It is situated on a high plateau, and is surrounded by mountains and forests. The water is pure and healthful, and is used for medicinal purposes. The resort is open all year round, and is a popular destination for tourists and health seekers.

**HOLLERBROCK HOTEL CAFE** 24 AND 26 W. SECOND ST.—THE FINEST

plan. Southern frontage. New management. Renovated. Electric lights. Moderate. J. B. M. LOREY, Proprietor.

**HOTEL LINCOLN** 22 AND 24 W. SECOND ST.—THE FINEST

plan. Southern frontage. New management. Renovated. Electric lights. Moderate. J. B. M. LOREY, Proprietor.

**GRAND VIEW** 22 AND 24 W. SECOND ST.—THE FINEST

plan. Southern frontage. New management. Renovated. Electric lights. Moderate. J. B. M. LOREY, Proprietor.

**LA SOLANO** 22 AND 24 W. SECOND ST.—THE FINEST

plan. Southern frontage. New management. Renovated. Electric lights. Moderate. J. B. M. LOREY, Proprietor.

**THE SAN MARCOS HOTEL** 22 AND 24 W. SECOND ST.—THE FINEST

plan. Southern frontage. New management. Renovated. Electric lights. Moderate. J. B. M. LOREY, Proprietor.

**MISCELLANEOUS.****THE WONDERFUL SYMPHETIC**

WEBER TONE  
Agency, BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE, 103 N. Spring St.

**Three Carloads of****New Pianos**

JUST RECEIVED BY  
**KOHLER & CHASE, 335 SOUTH SPRING ST.** Decker Bros., A. B. Chase, Ivers & Pond and others.

**BUY THE WHITNEY MAKE TRUNK FACTORY, 34 NORTH MAIN****LOST STRAYED** And Found.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 1, A PAIR of old-fashioned, patent buckles, with crescent on one side and a solitaire diamond in the center. Also, at same time, a gold watch with owner's name and words, "Under Sheriff, Lake Co., Colo.," a reward of \$5 will be paid to any one returning them to 125 S. Broadway.

LOST—ON SPRING ST., LADIES' BLACK purse, containing Rolod Corp's badge and papers and receipts, and fill in money. Finder return to 125 S. Broadway, or to VON DER LIND & WERNER, 27 W. First St., and receive reward.

LOST—OCT. 15, AT 11 P.M., 3 TIME-BOOKS on W. First St., and Union Ave. and Burlington Ave. Please return same to VON DER LIND & WERNER, 27 W. First St., and receive reward.

STRAYED—A BROWN MOOLLEY COW 3 years old; last seen night Oct. 17; is fresh. Order please inform MRS. M. C. BRYANT, OBER University, Cal.

LOST—OCT. 20, ON SPRING ST., A CUP with gold horse shoe button in it. Finder please return to TUBBS OFFICE and receive suitable reward.

LOST—BROWN COVERED MEMORANDUM book with papers and letters. Suitable reward for their return to J. H. BRYANT, 214 N. Hill St.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A SMALL pocketbook containing handkerchief and fragments of paper for return of glass to TUBBS OFFICE.

LOST—LADIES' BLACK SILK-LINED cloth cap, on Main, Eighth, Olive, Ninth, Tenth or 11th St., from 125 S. Broadway.

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING, A CHILD'S baby-dress, pinkie please return to TUBBS OFFICE, 27 W. First St., and receive reward.

LOST—BLACK ASTRAKHAN CAP, Wednesday, return to 1003 OLIVE ST. and receive reward.

LOST—SAM THE CHAMPION HORSE—owner, Broadway.

## THE MORNING'S NEWS

**The Times**

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS BRIEFED.

**BY TELEGRAPH: Masked men**

hold up a Missouri Pacific train at Corolla, I. T.; they shoot the sleeping coach full of holes, wounding an advance agent; little money is secured. Another battle story from the Ya-Loo River; the Emperor and Li Hung Chang; horrible fire; thirty burned to death; damage by floods—Alif beats Directum; a series of College football contests; Corbett signs articles to fight Fitzsimmons—Gov. McKinley addressed thirteen thousand at the Auditorium, New Orleans; ex-President Harrison's life said to be threatened; two suspicious characters seen at the public meeting at Logansport—The Oars' condition excites liveliest anxiety; Russians offering up prayer for their monarch; the Cesarina and Grand Duke George III—News from Berlin; the Emperor a busy man—James Anthony Froude, the historian, is dead—A bogus commissioner from Hawaii victimizes Columbus, O., people—Gov. Flower's wife bitten by a pet bulldog—The case of ex-Vice-President Morton's coachman—Wisconsin people are indicted for frauds.

Dispatches were also received from Fargo, N. D.; Lansing, Mich.; Chicago, New York, Washington, San Francisco, Portland, Or.; Seattle, Woodland, City of Mexico, St. Petersburg, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia and other places.

**THE CITY.**

Silkwood day a great success; the pride of Orange county won in straight heats before twenty thousand people—A sensational damage suit against John Bryson, Sr.; one hundred thousand dollars demanded for alienating a wife's affections—The hearing of the Pratt will contest continued—The result of the Republican caucus throughout the city—Report of the Board of Public Works. The Proceedings of the Presbyterian Synod of California—Doings in society circles.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.**

A horse-stealing sensation at Pasadena reported—Democratic meeting at Santa Ana—Additional facts about the Wiley divorce case at San Bernardino—Strange mania of a young Riverside man.

**MRS. FLOWER BITTEN.**

A Pet Bulldog Savagely Tears at Her Face.

Associated Press Local-News Service.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—In return for attentions on the part of his mistress, a bulldog, a pet in the family of Gov. Flower, sprang at Mrs. Flower and buried his fangs in the lower part of her face. Of the several women who were present, Mrs. Flower alone retained composure. Although suffering from the wounds, she calmed the excitement of the others. Gov. and Mrs. Flower came from Albany on Tuesday, to spend a few days in this city. Fred S. Flower, a nephew of the Governor, who is connected with his uncle's bank, and who makes his home with him, led in "Billy" to form one of the company. "Billy" held a high place in the family, and a cordial welcome was extended to him. He is a bulldog, and of high pedigree, and was presented to the family three years ago by Senator Murphy.

All the members of the household became greatly attached to "Billy," especially Mrs. Flower, who is very fond of pets, and the dogs seemed to divide his attentions evenly between his mistress and Fred Flower. "Billy's" deportment on Tuesday evening was creditable. He seemed pleased when Mrs. Flower patted his head, and plainly had not forgotten her during her absence. Mrs. Flower went into the servants' sitting-room, in the lower part of the house, to renew her acquaintance with her parrot. "Billy" was lying quietly in the room, where there were several maids, as Mrs. Flower went into the door, on her way to the parrot's cage, she spoke carelessly to the dog, and stooped to stroke his ears. Without warning, the animal sprang at Mrs. Flower, whose face was close to his head. His heavy body struck her with great force, and his teeth sank into her chin. The maids screamed in terror, and in their excitement, seemed unable to offer assistance.

Messengers were dispatched to the drug store and in search of a physician. The wound was properly dressed before Dr. family physician arrived. He found that the upper fangs of the dog had pierced the flesh of Mrs. Flower's chin, near the under lip. The incisions were deep, and one was nearly an inch long, where the dog's tooth had torn downward. Mrs. Flower, however, was well enough to return to Albany with the Governor, and it is believed the injuries will not be permanent.

**LOST HIS HAT.**

A Thief Bobs Dr. McGlynn in the Chicago Auditorium.

Associated Press Local-News Service.  
CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—While Dr. McGlynn was speaking to his Populist friends at the Auditorium last night, a thief quietly walked away with his hat and overcoat. The thief was not discovered until the meeting adjourned. Then Dr. McGlynn walked back into the wings of the stage, where he had left his property, but could not find it. Friends were waiting to accompany him to his hotel and when he did not come they became alarmed and began to look for him. He was found searching the wings and dressing-rooms for his hat and overcoat. Others joined in the search, but the property could not be found. A good substitute was found in the theatrical wardrobe of the Auditorium and Dr. McGlynn went away with his friends.

**STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES**

FOR SALE—NOTICE OF SALE OF BONDS: by order of the Board of Trustees of the city of Monterey, I will receive sealed bids, at the office of the City Clerk, up to 5 o'clock p.m., November 24, 1894, for the purchase of \$30,000 a per cent. serial bonds of the city of Monterey, beginning with serial No. 11 to 40, inclusive. W. H. EVANS, City Clerk of the city of Monterey, Cal.

FOR SALE—BONDS: A PROMINENT BANK has purchased the lease, after an investigation extending over 1 year. Address A. box 65, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 16000 MORTGAGE on hotel ranch, paying 5% per cent. net. For particulars write JOHN D. FORD, S. W. corner, city.

**THE RAVENOUS PACK.****FREE TRADE FOREST.**

HIDING PLACE OF DEMOCRATIC WOLVES.

**THAT BATTLE.****Naval Conflict off the****Ya-Loo River.**

The Japanese Flagship is Badly Battered.

An Imperial Edict Punishing Li Hung Chang for Being Remiss.

The Chinese Fleet—An Attack by Land—Thirty People Burned to Death at Chun-Kiang—Disastrous Floods.

Associated Press Local-News Service.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 30.—(Associated Press Correspondence wired from San Francisco, Oct. 20.) Long before the rejoicings over the capture of Phyang-Yang had begun to subside, Japan was excited to fresh enthusiasm by the news of a naval victory of even greater significance in the northeastern inlet of the Yellow Sea.

On September 16, Admiral Ito, commanding the squadron stationed at the mouth of the Taitong, or Daido River, was notified that a large Chinese fleet had arrived at the Ya-Loo River, in charge of transports conveying reinforcements to the army on the frontier. He set sail on the following morning with all the men-of-war that could be immediately summoned, namely, the Matsushima, flagship; Hashidate, Itatsushima, Yoshino, Takachio, Akitsushima, Naniwa, Chiyoda, Fuso, Akagi and Hiyel. Accompanying these eleven was the Salko, a merchant steamer taken into the national service since the war began, of no strength and not intended for heavy work in action. She would not have joined the expedition but for the desire of Admiral Viscount Katsurama, the naval chief of staff, who, being on a visit of inspection at the north, could not resist the temptation to witness the expected engagement.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock fourteen Chinese ships and six torpedo-boats were discovered a little south of a harbor called Talkosan, in Japanese promontories, and east of Kaiyoto Island. The ships were the Ting-Yuen, flagship; Chien-Yuen, Lai-Yuen, King-Yuen, Ching-Yuen, Chih-Yuen, Ping-Yuen, Chao-Yuen, Yang-Wel, Kwang-Kak, Wei-Yuen, Kwang-Ping, and two others whose names are still unknown.

Of these the first two carried Krupp guns of thirty centimeter and fifteen centimeter. The next four carried twenty-one centimeter and fifteen centimeter Krupp and the next two had twenty-four Armstrongs. Contrary to anticipation, they advanced unhesitatingly, and commenced to fire when 4000 meters distant from the Japanese. The Chinese fleet was in a line, and the first of the Japanese ships, the Matsushima, fired at once. The Chinese ships were in a line, and the first of the Japanese ships, the Matsushima, fired at once. The Chinese ships were in a line, and the first of the Japanese ships, the Matsushima, fired at once.

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**FULL OF HOLES****A Train Fired on by****Masked Men.**

Four or Five Persons are Wounded.

The Hold-up Occurs at Corolla Siding in the Indian Territory.

Cook and His Gang Responsible for the Affair—Little Money Secured—An Advance Agent is Shot.

Associated Press Local-News Service.

PARSONS (Kan.) Oct. 20.—Missouri Pacific train No. 223, on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley branch, was held up by four or five masked men at Corolla siding, seven miles east of Wagoner, I. T., at 10 p.m. tonight. An empty car was placed on the main track and the train struck it. The robbers commenced a terrible onslaught, and four or five persons were shot. The reports are meager. The train at this hour is being backed into Wagoner.

LATER.—But little money is said to have been secured. The robbery was the work of Cook and his desperate gang of outlaws, who have been recently terrorizing the citizens in the Territory for two months past. All railroads passing through the Territory have been heavily guarded in fear of an attack, and money shipments into the Territory have been refused by the express companies. Minor depredations by the gang, especially within the past week or two, have shown this precaution to have been timely. For days past the gang has been represented as being at different points planning a robbery, though preparations were made to meet the expected attacks.

The outlaws evidently anticipated a desperate resistance, and began their work with force fighting. All the cars excepting the sleeper were shot full of holes, and not a whole window remains. The train struck the obstructions of cars across the track after being shunted onto a siding, the outlaws having thrown a switch for the purpose. The money secured was from the local safe.

During the fracas Jack Meyer, advance agent of the Meyer minstrel show, received a shot in the forehead. How serious his wounds are is not known. He was in one of the passenger coaches at the time.

**A HISTORIAN DEAD.**

James Anthony Froude Succumbs to a Gradual Decline.

Associated Press Local-News Service.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—(By Atlantic Cable.) James Anthony Froude died at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

James Anthony Froude, L.L.D., youngest son of the late venerable R. H. Froude, archbishop of Tynes, was born at Darlington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818. He was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1840. In 1842 he became a Fellow of Exeter College. He was ordained a deacon in the Church of England in 1844. His theological writings were condemned by the university authorities and he accepted an appointment which he had received to a teachership in Tasmania. It was in 1856 that he published the first two volumes of his history of England from the fall of Wolsey to the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

The twelfth and final volume appeared in 1870. In the autumn of 1872 Froude visited the United States and delivered a series of lectures on the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, taking the position that the Irish were themselves to blame for a large proportion of the difficulties in which their country has been involved, because of their own internal jealousies. During the last years of his life, he devoted most of his time and attention to the writing of books, acting as editor of several magazines. His health has been gradually failing until he was unable to move about his house and garden since last September.

**AN OLD FRAUD.**

A Bogus Commissioner from Hawaii Victimizes Columbus.

Associated Press Local-News Service.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 20.—J. F. Brannon, representing himself as a member of the commission from the Hawaiian government, sent to this country to oppose the granting of a pension to ex-Queen Liliuokalani reached Columbus several days ago and cut a wide swath for a few days.

He announced that the other commissioners were to meet him here, and being a patriarchal-looking individual about 60 years old, soon ingratiated himself into the favor of prominent business men and politicians. He had frequented the bar of the best hotels, where he registered as a resident of Honolulu. From a number of gentlemen Brannon secured the advancement of sums of money to last until his friends reached the city, or an expected remittance from Spreckels, the sugar king, arrived from San Francisco. Yesterday it developed that Brannon was missing, and numerous creditors, including the hotel proprietors, are making inquiries for the commissioner from Hawaii.

**A Bullet in His Brain.**

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) Oct. 20.—Upon the request of the widow of William Ripley, the member of the Delta Gas Company who died in New York from a pistol-shot wound inflicted mysteriously, Coroner Maxton held an autopsy. Ripley lived several days after being shot, much to the surprise of the physicians, but he could not talk coherently. The widow thought he had been sandbagged, and not shot, but the 32-caliber bullet was found in the brain. The parents of Ripley, as also the widow, believe he was murdered. Mrs. Ripley says the New York detectives have evidence that will disprove the suicide story.

(Continued on second page.)







## SPORTING RECORD.

DIRECTIONS DEFEAT.  
He is Beaten in a Race With  
Alix.

Something Wrong with the Ebony  
Stallion—His Foot was  
Cut.

Football Between College Teams—  
Cyclist Mack's Two Hundred  
Miles—Eastern Races—  
Sporting Notes.

**Associated Press Local-News Service.**  
**MEDFORD (Mass.) Oct. 20.**—At Myrtle Park racetrack today, Alix and Directum met for a purse of \$11,000, and Alix won in straight heats. He was ridden by J. M. Best and Mambrino also started. Consolation, three-year-old trotters, eligible to \$200. Heat 1: 2:00. Heat 2: 2:10. Heat 3: 2:15. Heat 4: 2:20. Heat 5: 2:25. Heat 6: 2:30. Heat 7: 2:35. Heat 8: 2:40. Heat 9: 2:45. Heat 10: 2:50. Heat 11: 2:55. Heat 12: 3:00. Heat 13: 3:05. Heat 14: 3:10. Heat 15: 3:15. Heat 16: 3:20. Heat 17: 3:25. Heat 18: 3:30. Heat 19: 3:35. Heat 20: 3:40. Heat 21: 3:45. Heat 22: 3:50. Heat 23: 3:55. Heat 24: 4:00. Heat 25: 4:05. Heat 26: 4:10. Heat 27: 4:15. Heat 28: 4:20. Heat 29: 4:25. Heat 30: 4:30. Heat 31: 4:35. Heat 32: 4:40. Heat 33: 4:45. Heat 34: 4:50. Heat 35: 4:55. Heat 36: 5:00. Heat 37: 5:05. Heat 38: 5:10. Heat 39: 5:15. Heat 40: 5:20. Heat 41: 5:25. Heat 42: 5:30. Heat 43: 5:35. Heat 44: 5:40. Heat 45: 5:45. Heat 46: 5:50. Heat 47: 5:55. Heat 48: 6:00. Heat 49: 6:05. Heat 50: 6:10. 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## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

## Report of the Board of Public Works.

## A Sensational Suit Filed in the Superior Court Against John Bryson, Sr.

William W. Lambertson Demands One Hundred Thousand Dollars for Alienating His Wife's Affections—Notes.

At the City Hall yesterday the Fire Commission failed to meet, as expected. There was little municipal business of interest transacted, most of the Councilmen being busy with political matters.

At the Courthouse the principal feature was the filing of a sensational suit against John Bryson, Sr., by William W. Lambertson, demanding \$100,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of the latter's wife. Considerable progress was also made in the hearing of the Pratt will contest.

## AT THE CITY HALL.

## Public Works. RECOMMENDATIONS PREPARED BY THE BOARD.

The Board of Public Works has passed the following report for presentation at tomorrow's meeting of the City Council:

In the matter of the petition of J. C. Conroy and others, asking that the intersection of Grand avenue and Jefferson street be so shaped as to allow storm water on Grand avenue to flow southward to the city limits, we recommend that the said petition be referred to the City Engineer to prepare plans and specifications for the relief of that section.

We recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to notify the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company to remove the pipe with which it discharges water from the Grand-avenue conduit on Jefferson street, and place the same on Grand avenue so as to discharge the water south.

We recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to place the same on Grand avenue so as to discharge the water south.

In the matter of the motion of Mr. Munson to pipe the Arroyo de Los Reyes for a distance of 800 feet between Fifth and Sixth streets, we recommend that the City Clerk be instructed to advertise for proposals for the same.

Also for proposals to pipe the same between Ninth and Tenth streets.

We recommend that the petition from Frank Walker, asking that the first street be graded, gravelled and curbed from Flower to Hope street, be granted and the City Engineer instructed to prepare the necessary ordinance.

We recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to notify the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company to place their tracks on Maple avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, in the center of the street, in accordance with the petition from R. E. Wirsching, signed from J. A. Reyes and others.

We recommend that the petition from Joseph Hyman and others, asking that Vernon street, between Sixth and Eighth streets, be graded, gravelled and curbed, be granted, and the City Engineer be instructed to estimate the cost of said work, and if the same exceeds \$10,000, then to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

We recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to lay crosswalks at the following locations:

In the Second Ward, across Burlington avenue on the north side of First street; across Otter street on the west side of Belmont avenue; across Alvarado street on the north side of Temple street.

In the Third Ward, on the north side of Orange street across Bixel street, and the north side of Orange street across St. Paul's avenue.

In the Fourth Ward, two walks at the intersection of Sixteenth and Georgia Bell streets; three walks at the intersection of Seventeenth and Georgia Bell streets; three walks at the intersection of Eighteenth and Georgia Bell streets; one across Fourth street on the west side of Grand avenue, and one across Pico street on the west side of Main street; across Thirty-second street on the west side of Main street; across Forty-third street on the north side of Jefferson street; across Servance street on the south side of Adams street; across Thirty-third street on the west side of Grand avenue; across Grand avenue on the south side of Adams street.

## Additions to Literature. VALUABLE WORKS RECEIVED AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A number of new books have been received at the library, a large part of which are valuable additions to various classes of literature. As they contain a large amount of information not heretofore obtainable, they will undoubtedly be consulted with much interest.

A variation of Columbian literature, of its progress, etc., is the five-volume work of the United States Consul-General to Russia, and called "Industries of Russia." The volumes are devoted, respectively, to manufactures and trade, with a general industrial map, to agriculture and forestry, with colored maps, to mining and metallurgy, with a set of mining maps, and to Siberia and the Great Siberian railway, with a general map. The work was published in St. Petersburg, in 1893, and is probably the best source of information of this kind on Russia today.

Richard T. Ely, the well-known writer on political economy, and whose controversy with the regents of the Wisconsin State University was recently given so much space in the New York Nation, is represented by his last book, called "Socialism," with suggestions for social reform. It was this book that called forth the implication against him, that, as a professor of political economy in a State university, he has no right to give voice to such revolutionary principles as were supposed to have been detected by his accusers.

A book similar to this in line of thought, is M. Godin's "Social Solutions." M. Godin, it will be remembered, was the founder of the Familistère at Guise, France, and his book is of particular interest because it is the work of a man who has himself worked out the problems of which he writes.

"Library of Economics and Politics," edited by Richard Ely, and which has for some time been promised by the reviews, is David King's "History, Organization and Influence of the Independent Treasury of the United States."

A translation of Luigi Casati's "Political Economy," of which it is said that it is probably the best of its kind, is at hand from the press of Macmillan, London, with a new and complete revision by the author, Washington Gladden, whose "Cosmopolis City Club" attracted so much attention as a serial in the Century magazine, is now represented by a neat little duodecimo, in the pretense of which he relates how the "Cosmopolis City Club" came to be written.

Students of constitutional history will be interested in "W. Ward Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans." The book aims to be an impartial history of

the City-State, the author studiously avoiding any expression of personal opinions. The book had its origin in a series of Oxford lectures.

Two countries, India and Australia, which have had scant recognition in recent historical literature, are now brought forward; the former by a native lawyer, Romesh Chunder Dutt, in a small duodecimo, called "Ancient India," and covering the years 2000 B.C. to 800 A.D. This book is the first of a series of small-volume histories of India. The latter country, Australia, is described by Francis Adams in a series of articles reprinted from the Fortnightly Review, and bearing on the social and public affairs of Australia. The author offers as an excuse for giving these articles a wider circulation in book form, the fact that "the only names of Australians which are at all familiar to the general run of Englishmen are those of cricketers, rowers and prize-fighters."

A welcome addition to English historical literature is the history of the progress, evolution and decline of Fleet street, London, in a series of gossip references to the people and achievements of Fleet street in its relation to the growth of literature, and to changes in social and political aspects at various periods.

The "Lecky's History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" in five volumes.

A magnificent oratory is represented by the magnificent gotten up collection of George William Curtis's "Orations and Addresses," edited by Charles Elliot Norton, president of Harvard College. This book is in three heavy octavo volumes. The life of Henry Ward Beecher, the "Shakers of the Pulpit," is reprinted by J. E. Burrows in the "Bible Studies," being readings from the Old Testament, given by Beecher in 1878-9, is also shown.

Musical literature has received additions in the form of "Waltman's History of Music," Elson's "The Realm of Music," and Edith Eastman's "Musical Education" and "Musical Art."

Besides these, there are a good many excellent books of general interest, all of which will be open for public inspection as soon as they are properly recorded and catalogued.

## They Want Rebates.

Now that the City Council and Police Commission have established a precedent whereby saloon-keepers are allowed rebates for the unused portions of their licenses for any particular month, the petitions for such returns of money are coming in rapidly.

A communication of this kind from Martin Forrest states that he obtained a license for a saloon at No. 158 S. Spring street, for the month of October, but did not open his saloon until the 19th day of that month. He, therefore, asks that he be allowed a sum proportionate to the part of the month during which his saloon was not open. Another petition from Rudolph Stuebig, asks that he be allowed a similar rebate for the same reason. His saloon was not opened until the 13th day of October, for his saloon at No. 310 South Spring street.

## Outfall Sewer Matters.

Lateral No. 1, to be used for conducting sewage from the outfall sewer for the irrigation of lands in the neighborhood of Inglewood, has been repaired where it was badly broken a few weeks ago. It will take some time, however, to complete all the work on the lateral, and it is about two weeks before the lateral can be actually used for irrigation purposes.

The amount of sand-placing deposits in the settling chamber of the outfall sewer has recently been a good deal larger than it was a short time ago. The amount of water turned in from the city salsas has been a good deal larger than formerly, and it is thought the increased deposit of sand is due to this fact.

## Complaints of a Nuisance.

Joseph H. Call has filed a communication to the City Council, in which he calls attention to the unsanitary condition in the neighborhood of the junction of West Second and West First streets.

The nuisance consists in the number of large holes containing stagnant water, and has existed for several months. The attention of the Council is called to the unsanitary condition arising from nuisances of this character.

## City Hall Notes.

The Fire Commission failed to meet yesterday in adjourned session, to take up the proposed increase of salaries of firemen. There was no quorum present.

A communication from Dr. West Hughes to the City Council, asks that the contractors be required to run a heavy roller over the ridges of earth that are left after the grading of streets, so that the sort of work is being done in the city.

## AT THE COURTHOUSE.

## The Courts.

SENSATIONAL SUIT AGAINST JOHN BRYSON, SR.—COURT NOTES.

A sensational suit was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. William W. Lambertson commenced an action against John Bryson, Sr., for damages. The allegations against Mr. Bryson are that in December, 1889, and at divers other times, he was criminally intimate with Mrs. Gladys L. Lambertson, then the wife of plaintiff. It is further alleged that, by means of his blandishments, the said Bryson alienated the affection of Gladys, erstwhile entertained for William, and the plaintiff is now, according to the complaint, deprived of the comfort, society, aid and assistance, which she would have had from her wife, had she remained faithful. For having debauched the woman, Lambertson demands \$100,000 from Bryson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambertson were married in November, 1887, but the husband secured a divorce from his wife sometime ago. There are two children, the issue of the marriage; both boys, aged 6 and 3 years, respectively. Mrs. Lambertson now resides at No. 549 South Olive street. The plaintiff himself went East after his divorce.

## PRATT WILL CONTEST.

The proponents in the Pratt will contest rested their case yesterday in Department Two. Mrs. Annie A. Stanford, formerly Mrs. Goodspeed, was placed on the stand by the contestants. She denied that she ever before in her life had seen the codicil, with her name apparently signed to it as a witness, until she came to Los Angeles, before her grandmother's demise. It was proved that on the date attached to the alleged codicil, June 3, 1885, the estate was at Gen. Mansfield's office in August, 1893, while he was there, and that she did not refer to any photograph of Mrs. Pratt. On the other hand, Gen. Mansfield made the statement that she knew that she got the will immediately after Charley Pratt's death, in 1885.

## Court Notes.

Daniel Phelan, a native of Ireland, Pierre Davis, a native of France, William Bothwell, of England, and H. B. Phelan, also of England, were yesterday admitted by Judge McKinley. Judge Shaw admitted John Haubner of Germany to citizenship.

Minnie Holladay was granted a divorce yesterday from George Holladay by Judge Clark, on the ground of desertion.

G. E. Crowley yesterday sued Alice Shaffer at \$1,000 for \$307.50 for assessment on street work.

Miguel A. de Lavaga brought suit against Juan Murrieta for \$10,000 on a promissory note.

Eliot G. Fay and J. F. and M. A. Crank, on foreclosure of mortgage for \$25,646.35 and interest.

In the suit of N. A. Whaley against the Shaver Manufacturing Company, a suit for \$30,000, under instructions from Judge

Ross, in the United States Court, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

An additional list of fraudulent registrations was filed yesterday in the Board of Supervisors by the detectives who are entrusted with the job.

## THE CITIZEN'S LEAGUE.

## WHAT IT PROPOSES TO DO IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

Its Influence Will be Exerted for an Economical, Business-like Administration—The Cost of the Courthouse.

A well-known and prominent member of the Citizens' League, in discussing the coming election yesterday, said:

"The Citizens' League has been closely considering the question presented by the coming change in the municipal government, and preparing to exert its influence toward securing new city officials who will give the city what both it and the country have badly needed in the past—a safe, economical, business-like administration of public affairs. The near future is likely to be the most important period in the history of this city and the incoming Council will probably have the management of the disbursing of a sum of money far larger than any amount ever expended by any previous Council, in purchasing or perfecting a water system, improving parks and providing more school facilities, and there have been lessons given in the past which should serve as warning guides to the voters in selecting the officers who are to handle the city's finances for the next two years."

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## BURNS, FOR MAN Bruises MUSTANG LINIMENT Rheumatism. AND BEAST. Stiff Joints

Auditor's office, which cost \$3800, he could furnish for \$775; that in the Tax Collector's office, costing \$1581, he offered for \$350; two in the Assessor's office, costing \$4569, he would furnish for \$1064; that in the Supervisors' chamber, for which \$2306 was paid, he proposed to furnish for \$450; that in the Clerk's office, for which the county was charged \$2857, he offered for \$446, and in addition to this the county paid \$534 for making a change in this latter, which Mr. Ball agreed to do for \$30. In furnishing four Superior Court rooms, Mr. Ball agreed to put in for \$2992 a duplicate of what cost the county \$15,724. Taken altogether, that portion of which Mr. Ball estimated cost the county \$43,524, while he would have furnished it for \$12,054, less than one-third as much. If this same ratio continues throughout it is evident that the county paid about three prices for its furniture, or some \$75,000 more than it was worth.

"Another item that appears like an enormous charge is some \$3800 which was paid as commissions for selling bonds and services in the capacity of 'commercial agents,' and there was another bill of some \$2200 for like services which was contested and not paid, the Supreme Court deciding that the Supervisors had no authority to contract such a bill, and the officers who were in this matter which could be discussed, to the advantage of the public, but sufficient is here given to awaken the intelligent voter to a realization of the necessity of electing thoroughly trustworthy and competent men to handle the large sums of money which the city will be called upon to expend as soon as they are nominated to from three to five millions of dollars."

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## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Exhibit is Visited by Thirteen Hundred Visitors.

Although the fair and the circus yesterday drew large crowds of people, still the new permanent exhibit's visitors numbered 1300; many were newcomers, and all were well pleased with what they saw.

Additions to the exhibit were: Oranges from Henry Fessler of Pasadena, coffee plant and cherry-trees from Jacob Miller, and the Crystal Company sent in two handsome specimens of crystal salt from their mine at Dauby, Cal. H. M. Russell added to the mineral exhibit his collection of 200 specimens from the Lower California mine. Barnard & Demare rearranged their exhibit, placing in the cases a full assortment of jams, jellies and marmalades.

The Natural History Society will add to their exhibit the first of the week, a collection of butterflies consisting of 100 varieties, from China, India and South America. They were arranged and classified by Prof. Carl Brown, the noted naturalist of New York city.

Gardens and Burbank has arranged to place their premium fair exhibits in the Chamber of Commerce exhibit room.

CAPT. JOHN CROSS, independent candidate for Mayor, in favor of city owning its own water works; in favor of all charter amendments tending to lessen the expense of maintaining the city government; in favor of retarding the bonded indebtedness of the city.

WHY BUY Heavy graniteware when you can get pure, everlasting aluminum for the same money at Baker's Aluminum Store, 222 S. Broadway.

TAKE a look at the show window of the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, 211 S. Broadway, and see the largest and cheapest line of comforters ever shown in this city. Special sale all the week. This is beyond a doubt the best place in town to buy lace curtains.

Cure Your Dandruff. It looks bad and leads to a diseased scalp. Smith's Dandruff Pomade is the only guaranteed remedy. Try it at H. M. Sale & Son, 229 Spring street.

Attention, Housebuilders! C. H. Brown and E. H. Fisher, architects, are building the largest dwellings for the best money. See them before ordering your plans. Cottages or mansions, receive equal attention. Office, Stimson building, fifth floor.

THE finest time of portieres you ever saw are to be found at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, 211 S. Broadway; over 100 styles of portieres to select from at way-down prices; no use paying fancy prices for these goods. Go where you can find the assortment and get them cheap.

Another Sensational Sale for Tomorrow—MONDAY.

BURGER'S B.4-U-BUY 235 S. SPRING ST. SEE US.

Four doors South of L. A. Theater.

Bought from the Manufacturers all the Silver Spoons left over from the late Fair, worth up to \$1.00. Tomorrow—MONDAY—they will be sacrificed at 25c.

BURGER'S 25c Cologne at 10c BURGER'S 50c Cologne at 15c BURGER'S 75c Cologne at 25c 235 S. SPRING ST.

Four doors South of L. A. Theater.

Rogers' Silver Plated Napkin Rings at 10c Rolled Gold and Sterling Silver Necklaces, Peep'o Day Perfume, 25c size, at 15c worth \$1.50, at 50c

BURGER'S 50c Hair Brushes—BURGER'S 50c Cloth Brushes—BURGER'S 235 S. SPRING ST. All at 25c. 235 S. SPRING ST.

Four doors South of L. A. Theater.



## TESLA, A MAN OF THE FUTURE.

### How He Looks and How He Works.

A Genius Who Loves America and Has Added to its Greatness.

Once a Newspaper Man, Now the Greatest of Electrical Seers—Some Prophecies for the Future.

When We Can Telegraph Messages Without Wires—Niagara Power in New York—Electricity, Generated by Flying Atoms, Will Be Pumped Out of the Earth for Use Anywhere—Tesla's Early Days and His Wonderful Experiments—His Latest Invention.

(From a Special Contributor.)

It is a most difficult thing to interview Nikola Tesla, but to sit down and talk with him, man to man, is a different matter, and if one has had that privilege he will be glad to remember it in years to come, and to tell his grandchildren about it, for it is quite likely that they will know very well who Nikola Tesla was.

This brilliant young electrician, who undoubtedly is the foremost thinker of the world in his chosen field, is honestly and sincerely modest. No writer who has tried to get him to talk for publication has any doubts on that score. "It is an embarrassment to me," he says, "that my work has attracted much public attention, not only because I believe that an earnest man who loves science more than all else should let his work speak for him if it will, but because I am afraid that some of the scientists whose friendship I value very much suspect me of encouraging newspaper notoriety." Mr. Tesla's attitude toward this matter several times in the course of two conversations and is evidently sensitive about it. Therefore the portions of this article that come from him should be regarded as a special concession, particularly as he has never talked so freely before. Bogus interviews with him have been published of late, but this is genuine.

#### TESLA'S LABORATORY.

Mr. Tesla spends his days on the fourth floor of a machine shop at No. 33 South Fifth avenue. His name does not appear anywhere on the building, and there is nothing about the place to indicate that it is one of the world's great centers of electrical interest. The whole floor is occupied by Mr. Tesla's laboratory, except that one corner is partitioned off into the plainest of little offices, really a study, a modest desk for the inventor, a yet more modest desk for his book-keeper, a bookcase largely devoted to the "Official Gazette of the Patent Office," and a small blackboard which hangs on the wall and bears evidence of hard usage. The black is worn from this board in several spots, and the rest of it is covered with figures and cabalistic signs. No doubt the science of electricity would have been notably poorer but for some of the problems worked out on that shabby blackboard, for when the inventor is puzzled he goes to it and works away on it nervously with a stubby piece of chalk.

The laboratory itself looks commonplace to the uninitiated. It is filled with machinery and electrical appliances, and will surely mistake its fourth floor for a part of the machine shops below. One who is not an electrician would find in the Tesla workshop none of the marvels that make Edison's laboratory better

I spend so many hours at my laboratory at times that my friends become alarmed and threaten to lock the place up and hide the key. Seriously," he continued, "with earnest face and eyes fairly ablaze, "seriously, if they tried to do that I should shoot them. I would, indeed. It makes no difference to a man's health how long he works so long as he loves his work, for his affection is like the oil in the lamp which keeps the wick burning without consuming the wick itself. When the oil is gone, then it is that the wick goes out, if at any moment I lose my eagerness and enthusiasm, then, very likely I would go to pieces.

TESLA WAS ONCE A JOURNALIST.

"That was what would have happened to me if I had continued to be a journalist. You never knew that I was once a member of your profession? Well, I was. The trouble with me was that I wrote too carefully, and, as it seems to me, too thoughtfully. When I wrote an article of

this and frequencies. The results of his experiments were laid before the public in a lecture delivered before the American Institute of Engineers in May, 1891. Before that time he had been known only to electricians. By the hour the reports of that lecture had found their way to the public, he was famous. The brilliant gathering of scientists before whom the lecture was delivered, was taken by storm with his theories and his remarkable experiments in verification of them. Soon after, another lecture was delivered before the most notable body of electricians in Europe, the Institution of Electrical Engineers in London, and his reception by them was as enthusiastic as it had been in America. A day later, by special request, he repeated his experiments before the Royal Institution, and soon afterward responded to an urgent call from the two foremost societies of engineers in France. In 1893 he delivered lectures in Philadelphia and Europe which served to intensify public interest in him. One of his

of his, but it is quite probable that he believes he has solved one of the most important practical problems within reach of the electrical science of the present day. Any one who is familiar with the mathematics of the steam engine will appreciate one phase of his device when it is stated that it is now run with a steam pressure of 275 pounds, the highest that was ever put to practical use. The pressure generally used is about 175 pounds. The boiler which supplies this steam in pressure in the Tesla laboratory is said to be the most powerful ever constructed. It was built for the inventor by Babcock & Wilcox, and as far as has been seen, the amazing feat to which it has been put. The machine to which this unprecedented pressure has been applied has to run almost without friction, that in the heart of Mr. Tesla's discovery. He tells me that he would dare apply a steam pressure of 1000 to his machine, and would do so if he could get a boiler that could supply the pressure. Engineers who read this statement will conclude, unless they know Mr. Tesla personally, that he is crazy. One technical value of this new discovery for utilizing steam at high pressure is in the saving that it makes in the cost of heat for producing the steam, because it is a great feat of nature that requires proportionately much less heat to produce steam at high pressure than to produce it at low pressure. For instance, it takes an increase of only 15 deg. Fahr. to raise steam pressure from twelve pounds up to 250 pounds.

#### ELECTRICITY'S PROPHECY.

There are other electricians who say of Mr. Tesla that he is a particularly great man as a practical, working electrician, and that his machines are not always as valuable in practice as they are in theory, but most of them admit willingly that he has no peer as a theorist and investigator, a dreamer of the dreams that will come into his mind as he thinks of the future. His talk of the future is very confident that great things are coming soon through the utilization of the electrostatic or magnetic condition of the earth itself. "Sometime," he says, "electricity will be taken from all about us as used for light, heat, and motive power. We will reach a reaction in all life. We will tap the current anywhere, getting all we want without expense. It is interesting to sit down somewhere, away from interruption, and think out what that would mean. It seems hardly possible that these wonders can be far away, because the process by which they can be realized is so simple. Expressed roughly, all that would have to be done would be to set the earth's electricity vibrating, and adjust a machine to these vibrations where the energy was required. It is something as if the earth were a rubber bag. Shake it in one place and you feel the vibrations in another place. You and I could not feel the electrical vibrations, but I have in mind a machine that will. If nothing else is transmitted by these vibrations, intelligence surely will be. It seems almost certain reasons for predicting that messages will be transmitted through the earth in this way without wires like a pulse through a human being, surprising that this has not been done before.

"It is reasonable to suppose that the earth's electricity is generated by the atoms of which all things are composed. We and our world are not only whirling through space with terrific speed, but every little atom in the world is whirling, too. Now there is good reason to believe that the molecules and their atoms are really little worlds that revolve and move in their orbits like the stars, causing the ether about them to spin with them, thus generating electricity, or affording the conditions suitable to its generation.

"While electricity could hardly be called the ether itself, it is probable that the effects of dynamic electricity and electromagnetism are the effects of ether in motion, and the effects of static electricity are the effects of ether at rest. The discovery of a method of utilizing this practically exhaustless force that lies so close to us, would uncover what are surely some of the greatest secrets of the universe. It would be the greatest discovery since the creation, and would bring about a total revolution in all life."

NIAGARA POWER FOR NEW YORK. Mr. Tesla's enthusiasm is of the kind that kindles quickly, and the great electrical work now going on at Niagara Falls is one of the subjects that is most likely to arouse it. "Some day all wood and coal will be used up," he said, when this subject was introduced, "and so far as I can see, we will freeze and starve to death unless electricity is used to transmit of exhaustless energy of water power to any distance, wherever man has his habitation, and turn it into light, heat and power for him. But now that transmission of energy by means of electricity has become not only possible, but practical, there need be no unpleasant speculations about what will happen to us after the world's supply of fuel has been exhausted. The operations at Niagara are a promise to us of this insurance against the future may have in store for us. The work there is inspiring of confidence, too, for the future of electricity."

He believes it is possible to deliver electricity generated at the Falls to the doors of New York cheaper than steam power is generated there. He was explicit on this point, and had evidently given careful thought to the subject at some previous time. He said: "If you have 150,000 horse-power to transmit into New York, you can send it 500 miles and yet compete with the cost of generating it at the spot for the engines now in use. But if you send only 10,000, for instance, then, in my estimation, it cannot be sent to compete with steam to a distance of more than fifty miles. It should be added, however, that while this statement is true according to the results of laboratory practice, it may not apply exactly to the actual operation of the transmission of power from those in the laboratory cannot be fully discounted beforehand."

A fellow-electrician who is in a position to judge of Mr. Tesla's friendly impartiality, gives this opinion of him—and it is an opinion that probably will be found to have the approval of most of the scientists who have come in contact with this wonderful young man: "He is a scientist who is in advance of his time, a seer, a genuine poet of electricity. His whole eye is focused to the great things of science, and whose mind is fitted by nature to deal with them better than with the common-place things that the most of men are obliged to busy themselves with. He has been charged with being a visionary, but it seems to me that the charge is misleading, for though Tesla undoubtedly has seen visions that other scientists had not, none of them were based on reasoning rather than on imagination unaided by facts, as was proved by the circumstances that the other scientists saw the same visions after Tesla had pointed out the way to look for them. They were visions that opened rich new fields for scientific exploration and that will bring practical benefits to every household. Tesla is young and strong and his head is not turned. He is as eager as a child and no reason to suppose that the most brilliant and useful part of his life is not yet before him."

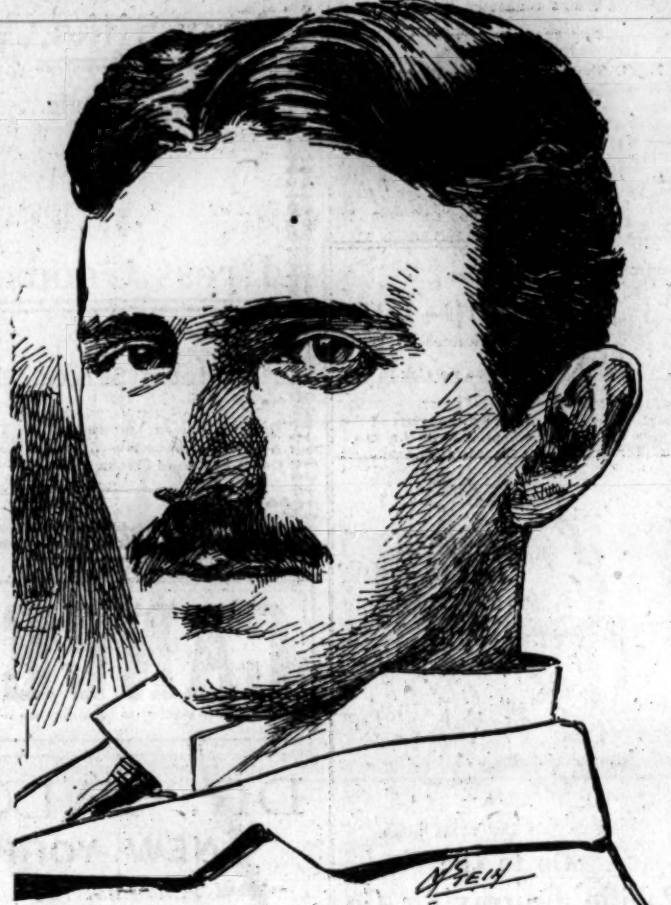
Mr. Tesla is going to Europe very soon, but not to stay—not by any manner of means—he is too thorough-going an American for that. He believes the United States is the most progressive, enlightened and liberal land on earth, and of all the reasons he has for satisfaction with life he holds one of the greatest to be the decision that brought him to this country ten years ago.

I said to him a week ago on bidding good-by: "You're sure, you are thoroughly Americanized now, that you'll never hunger after any other title than that of a citizen of this United States, and this was the memorable saying with which he made an enthusiastic answer to the question I asked him."

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Nikola Tesla.

which I was particularly proud, my friends would say: "Tesla, that was a masterpiece!" But the editor would say, "Why don't you write something more lively? Not a half a dozen people will read that stuff." No Journalism is the hardest work in the world for the man who wishes to be thoughtful. My heart was not in it, and it would have worn me out soon, like the wick without any oil. Even as it is now I get worn out sometimes, but it is a great comfort to me to be one's own master and to feel that there is nothing to prevent one's dropping all work at any moment and starting for Europe or somewhere else for as long a rest as one wants.

"I have noticed a queer thing about my mental operation, and that is that my mind seems to work in two halves, each independently of the other so that when I talk or even when I sleep, only one-half of my mind appears to be thus engaged, the other half goes on steadily with whatever I have on my mind, or may be I ought to say with whatever it has on its mind. My friends say, 'You will kill yourself.' I say, 'Nonsense. I used to be an athlete once and I recuperate very quickly. See me now.'"

He held up his hands as if they were trustworthy indicators of his physical condition. They were long and thin and nervous. They trembled a little, and the conclusion naturally to be drawn from them was that their possessor was a man whose tremendous energy, although under good control, was likely to use him up if run at such high pressure much longer.

#### HIS TRAINING.

Mr. Tesla is only 37 years old, and he looks even younger. He was born at a town called Smiljan, in Servia, on the borderland of Austro-Hungary. His family was an old one, cultured and highly respected. His father was an eloquent preacher of the Greek church, and his mother was a woman of remarkable ingenuity. He had an inherited taste for mechanics, and it is his blood that made Tesla what he is. His father wanted him to enter the church, but he could not be kept away from experiments in magnetism and electricity, in which he was deeply interested by the time he was 15. He was finally permitted to go to a polytechnic school with the idea of becoming a professor of mathematics and physics. He was making inventions and improvements for the telephone before he was 25 years old. He secured employment in Paris as an electrical engineer, and then came to America in 1884, where he had no definite employment in view, but because he became convinced that the United States was the best country in the world for an inventor, because new ideas were more quickly and highly appreciated here than anywhere else.

The day he arrived here he went to work for Mr. Edison, for whom he had and has yet, the strongest admiration. He left the wizard of Menlo Park in order to join a

experiments on these two occasions was spectacular. In the extreme. Facing an audience of some 5000 persons, he passed through his body a current of 200,000 volts, causing streams of light to pour from his body, and break forth from his finger tips, whereas a current of a hundredth part of that energy would have killed him instantly, thus proving that the amount of electric energy that may be passed into the human body depends on the strength and frequency of the current, and that the higher these are the less harm they do the body. Mr. Tesla said at the time that the only inconvenience he felt from this



Listening for the first message sent through the earth.

making an electric light of himself was a slight prickling of a needle and a burning sensation at the finger tips.

#### HIS LATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

The most important work on which Mr. Tesla is now engaged, and which bids fair to bring him more fame than anything he has done before this, is a machine by which a heretofore unheard-of steam pressure can be applied to the generation of electricity, reducing the waste of the enormous energy, although under good control, was likely to use him up if run at such high pressure much longer.

This much may be said positively, and the statement is here made to the public for the first time: If the wonderful machine, on which Mr. Tesla is now putting the finishing touches, works as well as where, as it has already worked in the Tesla laboratory, it will bring the extraordinary advance suggested above. The inventor himself refuses to make any definite statement as to what his engine will do. "I know," he says, "that it will accomplish in my laboratory results that cannot be considered important, and that certainly opens up a new field for high-pressure boilers. It is now in operation, and has succeeded singularly, but of course I must not predict from laboratory results what a machine will accomplish when applied to public use. It may take two or three years to prepare for placing it on the market. I have, of course, a pretty definite idea as to the reduction it will make in the cost of electricity, but there are many reasons why it would not be well to give the figures."

#### AN UNPARALLELED STEAM PRESSURE.

The young inventor endeavors to speak very conservatively of this new machine



The incandescent human lamp.

company organized to sell some of his inventions in air lighting.

Much of Mr. Tesla's spare time during his first five years in this country was devoted to experiment with what is known as the rotating field for use with the alternating current. In 1887 Prof. Anthony proved that the young electrician had produced an alternating current motor of an efficiency equal to that of direct current motors, yet dispensing with the brushes and commutators which had added materially to the cost and inconvenience of manufacturing electricity.

#### SUDDENLY FAMOUS.

He pushed on eagerly in the field he had opened, experimenting with alternating currents of extraordinary high poten-



Those little worlds.

than a circus for the sightseer. An electrician, however, would find secrets there with which he could make and break colossal fortunes on the stock market, for reasons that will appear further on. But Mr. Tesla's half dozen employees are tried and trusted men, and the would-be risker would find it an extremely difficult matter to get into their laboratory. If he did get in, he would be more than likely to find the inventor there, working over some bit of machinery, with a handkerchief tied about his throat, in lieu of a collar, yet dressed in clothes of fashionable cut, and generally looking very neat and clean. Unlike Mr. Edison, the younger inventor has some regard for his personal appearance.

#### HIS PERSONALITY.

One rarely meets a man more free from affectations and self-consciousness than Nikola Tesla. He does not like to talk of himself, and when that subject comes up he is sure to steer away from it as quickly as possible. He has bachelor quarters at the Gerlach, on West Twenty-ninth street, but he can be found at Delmonico's nearly always at breakfast and dinner time.

With due apologies to Mr. Tesla for so much personality, it may be said that he has the same cast of countenance as Ignace Jan Paderewski—long and thin, with fine, clean-cut features, low forehead and a certain gleam of the eye that denotes what might be called spirituality. He is an idealist, and one who has created an ideal of him from the fame that he has won, will not be disappointed in him upon seeing him for the first time. He is fully six feet tall, very slender, very dark of complexion, very nervous and very, impressionable maidens would fall in love with him at sight, but he has no time to think of impressionable maidens. Day and night he is working away at deep problems that fascinate him, and any one who talks with him for even a few minutes will get the impression that science is his only mistress, and that he cares more for her than for money or fame.

Any one who has met Paderewski and has been able to speak German or French with sufficient fluency to enjoy a conversation with him, and who has also had the pleasure of a talk with Tesla across one of Delmonico's tables, will feel instinctively that the Polish pianist and the Servian electrician have much in common, and that it is a great pity they have never met. Some philanthropist could do both of them a service by bringing them together when Paderewski comes to this country again next December. They could at least find a common ground of interest in Slavonic literature, with which both have a wide acquaintance.

Speaking of love for science, Mr. Tesla said the other day in one of the rare moments when he could be induced to talk of himself: "Wherever I am, I cannot help working at problems that present themselves to me and seem so important that I cannot help but try to solve them."

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We are now showing over 100 different shades of Silk Trimming Velvets, all the new fall colorings, including the new shades of magenta and glycine, or, as more often called, "new blue," the best quality for the lowest prices ever on sale before.

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3500 YARDS CHINA SILKS 25c Per Yard.

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We have these also in Sacks and Frocks, all out in the latest fashion.  
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Men's all-wool Pants in neat stripes, and no shoddy..... \$3.00  
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## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20, 1894.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.00; at 5 p.m., 30.05. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 54 deg. and 62 deg. Maximum temperature 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 52 deg. Character of weather partly cloudy.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

If any reader of The Times wants to buy diamonds or pearls, handsomely mounted, he will have an excellent chance the next few days. A collection, valued at \$6000, has been left with Lucas & Son, No. 233 South Spring street, to be closed out immediately, at less than half their true cost. Among the collection are some of the handsomest gems ever seen in Los Angeles. They are all first class, and will be guaranteed in every respect. There isn't an article among them all that isn't worth more than double what is asked for it.

Last week of the removal sale of the Shoe Company. The shoe store No. 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 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XIVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1894.

PER WEEK 20; FIVE CENTS

## LI'S BANQUET.

### A Dinner with the Premier in One of His Palaces.

Birds' Nests and Sharks' Fins Worth Their Weight in Gold.

How a Chinese State Dinner is Served and How Li Hung Chang Honored ex-Secretary Foster.

American Ladies Among Chinese Nobles—The Menu—Chinese Wines and Liquors—Queer Features of Celestial Gastronomy—Rat Flesh as a Hair Restorative—Dried Ducks and Pickled Eggs, Etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Li Hung Chang has been stripped of his yellow jacket. He has lost his three-eyed peacock feather, and the report has been disseminated that he has been degraded from his high position. Few people in America realize how high his position was and the wonderful pomp with which he has been entertaining his friends at his vice-regal capital, Tien-Tsin. The crude ideas that we have concerning the Chinese makes us think of them as ignorant, poverty-stricken and barbarous, and few people realize the luxuries with which some of them are surrounded. I cannot better show the real state of the richer classes in China than in describing a banquet which I attended a few months ago in one of Li Hung Chang's palaces. The dining-room was as large as that of the White House, and it was gorgeously decorated with golden scrolls, Chinese pictures and bunting. The menu comprised many courses and hundreds of dishes were served during the feast. The bird's nest soup for each guest cost, I venture, \$5 a plate, with shark fins that were worth their weight in silver, and the Chinese nobles who sat with us were dressed in silks and satins as costly as those worn at our Presidential receptions, and we ate with ivory chopsticks tipped with silver. The dinner was given in honor of Gen. John W. Foster, our ex-Secretary of State, who was then on his way around the

servants, who were gorgeously dressed up for the occasion, and who charged me, by the way, just \$2 in silver for the job.

We passed through court after court of this admiralty palace, and my card was carried in through a crowd of Chinese officials, and I was motioned to follow. The Secretary of the Navy met me at the door, and then Mr. Tseng Laisun, the old confidential secretary of the Viceroy, took me in hand and led me in to His Excellency's presence. I was in evening dress, but I felt very shabby in comparison with the gorgeously-clad men about me. Laisun, for instance, was clad in a silk gown of light blue, lined with the finest of ermine; he had on boots of black silk, and his skirt was of the richest yellow satin. A costly eable hat covered his head and valuable rings sparkled upon his long, thin fingers.

He is now 65 years of age, but he speaks the English as well as any American, and, after presenting me to the Viceroy, he took me with him in to the banquetting table and gave me descriptions of everything concerning the feast. The other nobles in the rooms through which we passed were dressed fully as gorgeously, and the Viceroy had on his court clothes. On Li Hung Chang's head was a fur cap, the brim of which was rolled up, and the famous three-eyed peacock feather, which he has since lost, stood out about a foot behind it. The losing of this must be, by the way, a great disappointment to Li. He is the only one outside of the royal family who has been permitted to wear it, and it is the very highest of Chinese decorations. At the banquet he wore a gorgeous yellow gown, light-pink pantaloons and heavy black satin boots, with white soles, at least two inches thick. His giant form towered above those of the French, English, German and other diplomats who surrounded him, and, as he reached down and took my hand, he made me think of a giant. In going out to the dinner, he led the way. Secretary Foster and the new French Minister following, and, in taking his place at the table, which reached through the center of a room almost as long as the last room of the White House, he sat in the middle, with Mrs. Foster at his right and with the new French Minister at his left. Just across the table sat Secretary Foster, a little further down were the Misses Orr, each of the young ladies being sandwiched between Chinese nobles, and Miss Emily Orr at the left of Lord Li, the Viceroy's son, upon whom she evidently made a

strapped by the ivory chopsticks, they had little else to do but swallow.

There were about fifty guests at the table and both Chinese and foreign dishes were used. By my plate were knives and forks as well as chopsticks, and quite a number of dishes on the bill of fare were

of errors which are current concerning the Chinese. In the northern part of China, where I now am, the common people are too poor to afford rice and they live upon millet, wheat and corn. A great deal of bread is consumed, but it is boiled instead of baked, and as to the better classes, they have as many dainties



Li Hung Chang and his children.

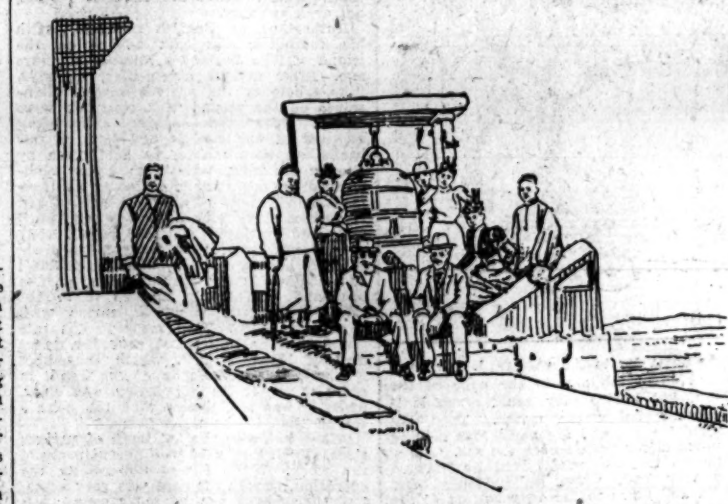
foreign. The dinner consisted of twenty-one courses. The menu was engraved in letters of gold on a red card a foot long and about six inches wide. It was printed in both Chinese and English and was as follows:

Pigeon Egg Soup.  
Fried Fish, Champignon Sauce,  
Bird's Nest Soup.  
Meat Pie.  
Red Shark Fins,  
Wild Duck,  
Bamboo Shoots,  
Pillet and Vegetables,  
Stewed Leg of Mutton,  
Fungus in Clear Sauce,  
Pates de Foie Gras.  
Korean Shrimp Dumplings.  
Truffled Turkey, Ham, Salad,  
Roast Duck,  
Asparagus, Butter Sauce,  
Fruit Custard,  
Chinese Cakes,  
Fruit Jelly,  
Couscous, etc.,  
Fruit,  
Coffee.

The foreign dishes were served in American plates, and the Chinese in exquisite little bowls of the finest porcelain, each holding about a pint of stew or soup. At each plate there were six of the finest cut glasses for wine, and two silver goblets for Chinese liquors. One of these was as big as an egg-cup, and the other did not hold much more than a thimble. The first contained samshu or rice wine. The others contained a liquor made of sorghum. This was as hot as boiling oil. It was the color of amber, and was more stimulating than champagne. The wines were the regular ones which you find at any foreign dinner, ranging from sherry to champagne. I ate most of the Chinese dishes and found them not at all bad. The pigeon-egg soup had "little" system of pigeon eggs floating about in it, and the bird's nest soup was served in bowls about the size of a large coffee cup, and needed salt to make it palatable.

This is one of the greatest of Chinese delicacies, and the material from which it is made is perhaps the costliest eatable found in the markets of the world. It sells as high as \$30 a pound, and China spends hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for it. It is made from the birds' nests of a swallow which is found in caves and damp places of certain islands of the Indian Ocean. The nests are of the same shape as those of a chimney swallow, and they are made of sea weed. The bird chews the sea weed and mixes it with its saliva, and the soup is, in fact, made of this saliva. The nests are carefully cleaned, all the feathers and dirt being picked from them. They have to be soaked thoroughly, and then boiled until they are tender. They came out the color of transparent white jade stone. They make a sort of a white jelly when they are mixed together. On the top of these, shreds of boiled ham are placed and pigeon eggs below. The soup is again boiled and when served looks more like angel's food than swallows' spit. It is said to be very invigorating, and will give a man of the vigor of 35. The shark fins are said to have the same strength-giving properties. They are made of the splinters of the fin of a shark, and are cooked into a soup and are served with a bit of ham.

ties and as good food as we have. The fish of China are among the finest in the world. They have a shad which is fully equal to that of the Potomac, but which has not half so many bones. You can buy quail and snipe and venison in the market here and I have never seen finer mutton than that furnished by the fat-tailed sheep of north China. There is no country in the world where so many fowls are eaten and there are chicken farms, duck farms and goose farms here.



Secretary Foster and his party.

These are duck villages in south China and goose boats which carry a thousand of these hissing birds along the lowlands of the river and stop them to get off upon the mud flats and fatten on the worms and snails which they find there. In every Chinese city you will find stores which do nothing but sell smoked ducks and geese, and they have a way of drying ducks in the sun and of salting them so they will keep like we keep ham. I see many duck peddlers going through the

and a first-class menu for your guests. Truly these Chinese are a wonderful people. FRANK G. CARPENTER. (Copyright, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

### A PRETTY BRIDAL GIFT.

[From a Special Contributor.]

A charming gift for an October bride is a big volume bound in white and gold entitled "The Wedding Gown." The book is a keepsake for recording each delightful incident of the wedding time. It contains a card of invitation, knot of flowers, jewels and gifts, bits of the pretty frock itself, notes of the wedding, journey, congratulatory messages, press notices, etc.—things of precious association and remembrance to a woman, so apt to slip out of keeping as the years pass.

One or more ample pages afford space in which to place the complete record. Each of these bears a fitting couplet full of tender inspiration and joyousness, and the daintiest, most appropriate illustrations drawn by Agnes C. Crane. The elegant silk binding, the rich cream paper, the perfect engraving, all attest the care and skill of the author of the book, Emma Moffitt Tyng, who might vie with Carlyle in his "transcendent" quality of taking pains. The book is a triumph of the writer's literary art, whose work is at all times full of helpfulness to women, also of sympathy, of courage, of refinement.

To the happy bride, herself, whose heart is so full of love's hope and glamour that the world seems apart from her, as the filmy tulle veil that dims her vision, this book filled with the tangible bits, the registering accurately each incident, may prove the best gift of all, when page after page of matrimony has been turned and read, some written with a song, swelling from a joyous heart, embellished with pictures of hope and prosperity. Some blisters of tears, written in broken words and heart sob, with the brush of angel wings, God's comfort, and blue sky, for pictures.

A sight of bridal silk, a faint perfume of

## ALEXANDER.

### Timely Stories of Russia's Dying Czar.

He is One of the Hardest Worked Men in the Whole World.

Lies Told by His Advisers—Heeded by Pobiedonosteff, They Keep Him from Knowing the World.

And the World from Knowing Him—An Early Love Affair—The First Money He Earned—His Amusements.

[From a Special Contributor.]

It is quite likely if one could get at his real personality, Alexander III., the Czar of all the Russians—that unfortunate

ways aimed to phrase every one of these papers from beginning to end, in the hope that in that way he would be able to arrive at the real truth concerning everything pertaining to his government. Often when dissatisfied he has declined to affix his signature, and whether signing or not, it has been his custom to make notes indicative of his views upon the matters treated by the documents, upon their margins, always left wide to give his hand full swing.

Some of these comments of the Czar, all of which have been carefully preserved by covering the portion the imperial hand has written upon with a kind of glass, have been very forcible and not always very refined. The phrase, "They are a set of hogs," is said to be the one that occurs more frequently than any other among his notes. Another is: "What a beast he is!" Reports of fires, of crop failures, of famines, epidemics and other disasters, are almost invariably labeled "Discouraging," and once, when he thought he discovered in the wording of a document presented to him some evidence that his advisers had intended to hoodwink him, he is said to have writ-



Alexander III.

potentate" would not be found such a bad fellow after all. But during the whole of his imperial career, which began in 1881 when his father's life was taken by the bomb of the nihilists, the present ruler of the strange and vast empire that extends over so large a portion of both the greatest and smallest continent, an inviolable but none the less impassable barrier has been maintained between him and the public.

By reason of this barrier all accurate knowledge of Alexander the man has been concealed, even as all precise information concerning his empire and the world at large has been kept hidden from him. Absolute though his power is and in spite of the fact that it needs but the lifting of a finger or the speaking of a word on his part to condemn any Russian to instant death, to lifelong imprisonment or to banishment to the mines of Siberia, he has never been able to put himself in direct communication with the mass of his own people or to obtain knowledge of their true condition. There is plenty of evidence to show that this is not as he has desired it; that he has been anxious, ever since his reign began, to understand the circumstances and the conditions under which his people live, to study their lives, and to do away with those causes that have made the terrible disasters which have been felt toward his government and even which he could not be prevented from discerning.

### THE CZAR A HARD WORKER.

So absolute a monarch as the Czar of Russia must, in the nature of things, be a person in whose life and habits and doing the world at large would take much interest. His constant danger from the fury of his down-trodden subjects has added immensely to that interest. There has not been a day, probably, since his accession, that plans were not in progress for his taking off. There certainly has not been a day, since that on which the father was killed, when the world at large would have been surprised by the news that a like gory fate had befallen the son. Now that it is known that the world over that a more relentless enemy than the nihilist has marked him for his own, that a disease, whose progress may possibly be stayed a little but cannot be stopped, has fastened upon him, he is of even greater interest than ever before, and more than ever the title "unfortunate potentate" is now an appropriate one for him who sits on Russia's imperial throne.

Of Alexander's surpassing physical strength the world has often been told. His ability to bend and twist a silver coin between his thumb and fingers, his prowess as a wrestler, his endurance at and delight in severe physical tasks, all these have been exploited. But few are aware that the Czar, ever since he has been a Czar, has been a tireless and unrelenting worker at the desk. Yet this is true, and his determination, formed very shortly after the death of his father, to master the details of his imperial "job" is supposed to have been the leading cause that has made his life as one has said "rather that of a pope than of a secular monarch."

It has been the custom of Alexander at when residing at Gatchino to rise at 7 o'clock in the morning. After his bath and toilet the first hour or two are spent in a morning stroll. A modest breakfast follows, after which he engages in severe manual labor of some sort—building walls, chopping logs, digging ditches or other occupation more fit for a peasant than a czar. He has always held that this would fit him for the mental work that must come later in the day and which, to him, has always been much more difficult than the physical exertions just spoken of.

Of course his most important duties have been the reading of great numbers of reports, ukases and other documents, which in order to be effective must receive the imperial autograph. Unlike some monarchs of lesser power, Alexander has al-

ten on the margin of the paper: "The Council thought to trick me, but they shan't." Polovtsev, then State Secretary, felt much grieved by this marginal reference, especially as owing to the glare it would remain as long, or longer, than the other writing upon the paper, and managed to screw up courage enough to make an explanation and an humble protest to his imperial master. The Czar heard him through, and asked what was his wish. The secretary's reply cannot be given its full significance, perhaps, in English, but may be freely translated as follows: "That Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order that the words should not be preserved, lest they be endowed with an invidious species of immortality."

The Czar is said to have declared the Secretary's speech "rot," but he ordered the words stricken out.

### THE LIES HE HAS HEARD.

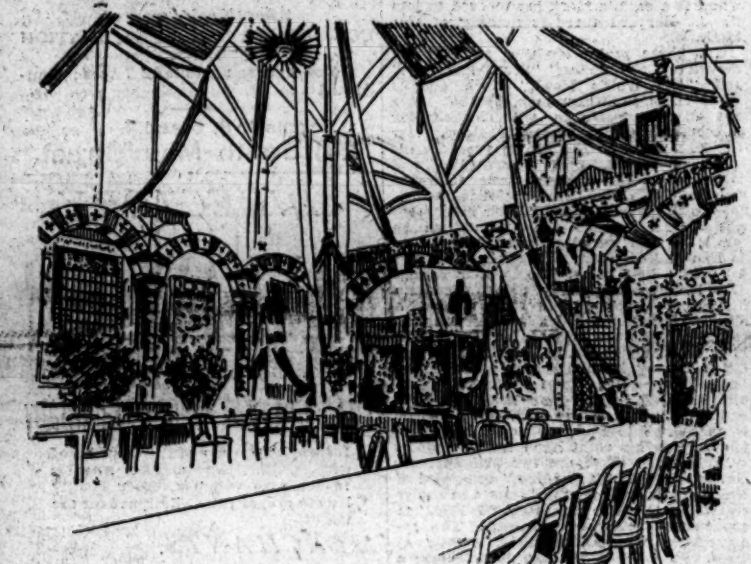
It is stated by some who claim to know much of the Czar that the notion here put forth that he is kept in ignorance of the real situation in Russia is not a correct one, but the burden of proof is the other way. His advisers came to understand him soon after his accession as a man of no great mental caliber, as one who meant well, but who was prone to devote his time to petty pottering over minor details—one who might make a mountain out of a molehill, but never see the real mountain at all; who might



The Empress of Russia in her court robes.

discover some slight discrepancy or wrong that a more able man might miss altogether, but one who would allow the grossest discrepancies to pass unnoticed. Accordingly, all through his life he has been led to believe that nine-tenths of all the criticisms that have been directed against him and his government have been infamous lies, that the number of dissatisfied people in Russia has been so small as to be hardly worth noticing, and that the great mass have been happy, contented, prosperous and loyal. As to the loyalty of the average Russian there is no question. The Czar has been from time immemorial second only to the deity in the peasants' minds, and Alexander III has been regarded with as much reverence as was his father or any of his predecessors.

The Carina only, it is stated, of all those who have had free access to the imperial Czar, has been inclined to tell him the truth, to make clear to him the feelings of amusement, horror and disgust that



Li Hung Chang's banquetting hall.

globe, and who was treated by the Chinese with the same honors which they accorded to Secretary Seward and to Gen. Grant. The most striking of these favors appeared in this banquet.

Chinese custom keeps women in the background. You seldom meet the wives of the nobility, and at big dinners Chinese ladies are never invited. Foreigners are not expected to bring their wives. As soon as Secretary Foster arrived in Tien-Tsin Li Hung Chang called upon him. He was introduced during his visit to Mrs. Foster and to her niece, the Misses Orr, who were with Secretary Foster during his tour of the world. The great Viceroy was charmed with the ladies, and when he spoke of the banquet he said he would make a great innovation in Chinese custom, and would ask them to honor him with their presence. Of course they accepted, and the Viceroy took Mrs. Foster to the table on his arm. The dinner was given at the admiralty palace on the edge of Tien-Tsin, and this was decorated with thousands of Chinese lanterns and the gardens about it were ablaze with light. All of the streets leading to it shone with red paper lanterns, and upon the sidewalk were companies of Li Hung Chang's famous soldiers, with modern rifles, guarded the incoming guests. During the feast, which lasted for hours, some of the finest of the Chinese bands played American airs outside the palace, and the strains of "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-spangled Banner" floated in through the windows. Toasts were made and responded to by celebrated Chinamen. Secretary Foster talked, through an interpreter, of the good relations which ought to obtain between China and America, and Li Hung Chang responded in the same way in a speech full of compliments to the United States. I wish I could describe the dinner.

It was so different from anything that we have in America that I despair of giving to you an accurate picture. The invitations were on cards larger than one of the pages of our magazines. These cards were of crimson, and the invitations were engraved upon them in letters of gold. The Chinese dragon and what I suppose is Li Hung Chang's coat-of-arms, were at their head, and under this the words stating that the Viceroy of China, Grand Secretary of State and President of the Imperial Admiralty requests the honor of my company at dinner in the naval secretariate on Tuesday at 6 p.m. These golden words were bordered with an engraved golden border, and accompanying them was the card of Li Hung Chang, which was as big as a sheet of note paper, and as red as the pressed bricks which make up the city of Washington. In going to the dinner I had to have my own Chinese card carried before me by a servant in official dress, and I rode in a blue-black chair, borne upon the shoulders of four

great impression. Just here, let me give a word about the ladies' dresses. They were nearly as gorgeous as those of the Chinese nobles. Mrs. Foster shone resplendent in a royal purple mirror velvet coat, white satin vest and red gown. This was decorated with Louise Quins buttons, and her diamonds were very fine.

Miss Orr was dressed in an embroidered cerise crepe du chine, with chantilly over-dress and ruby and diamond ornaments. Miss Martha Orr wore a white silk embroidered with pink roses, a bodice of pink chiffon, and she carried a bouquet of purple and green artificial flowers, which was given her by a son of the Viceroy. Outside of these ladies the only two of their sex who were at the dinner were Mrs. Sheridan P. Read, the wife of the American Consul at Tien-Tsin, who wore a heavily corded black silk, with white an-



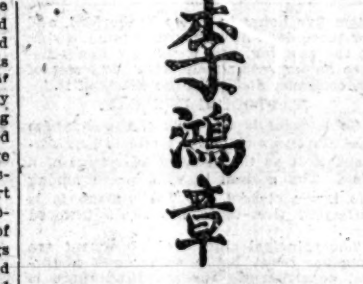
Carpenter and his Chinese retinue.

tique lace and diamonds, and Mrs. C. D. Tenney, the wife of Prof. Tenney, the head of the famous school at Tien-Tsin, where the young Chinese nobles go to learn English.

These Chinese took off their coats as they sat down to the table. Nearly every one of them had a servant in gorgeous livery with him, and these took charge of his clothes and saw that he was especially well waited on during the feast. From time to time these servants would hand to their masters white cloths wrung out of boiling hot water, and the nobles would wipe their lips with these and rub them about over their faces in order to refresh themselves between the courses. Li Hung Chang had two or three servants about him all the time, and these assisted him in eating and in keeping his dress straight. Both the Viceroy and all his Chinese guests had their pipes and cigarettes lit by their servants for them, and inasmuch as the food was served in little bits not larger than an ivory dice, in order to be easily

Bamboo shoots are the roots of the bamboo. They taste like cooked nuts, and make you think of white carrots. These Chinese are very fond of all kinds of fungus, and that which was served at this meal was a sort of a jelly-like mushroom.

All of the Chinese dishes were served in such shape that they could be easily taken up with chopsticks. In place of salt each man has a little bowl of Japanese soy into which he dipped his food before eating it. The Chinese consider it barbarous to bring food on the table as we do. They think that everything should be cooked in small pieces and they view and boil almost everything. Such meats and vegetables as are fried are first cut up into the shape of hash, and the only things which are cooked whole are those which are intended for sacrifices. Even the priests cut these into hash and re-cook them before eating. An idea seems to prevail among foreigners that the Chinese live on rice and rats. There is no greater mistake in the whole dictionary



Card of Li Hung Chang.

city carrying a bushel or so of these dried ducks in baskets swung from the two ends of a pole which rested across the shoulders, and I have ridden on boats filled with live ducks and geese going from one side of a river to the other. A great many other fowls are artificially hatched and the experience of ages is shown in the skill with which they raise fowl.

Speaking of curious food, the Chinese are fond of eggs about one hundred years old, and old eggs here are worth about as much as old wine is in America. They have a way of buying the eggs, and it takes about thirty days to render a pickled egg fit to eat. Some of the old eggs have become as black as ink, and one of the favorite dishes for the sick is made up of eggs which are preserved in jars of red clay and salt water. The Chinese seldom eat soft-boiled eggs, and it is the regular custom to serve hard-boiled eggs at birthday celebrations. I have seen no dogs, rats or cats in Tien-Tsin, though I have no doubt that some of the very poor eat them, and I was told the other day that rat flesh is often eaten by old women as a hair restorative.

As to the cooking, this dinner of Li Hung Chang's was as well cooked and served as any dinner ever given at the White House. The Chinese chef, after a few lessons in foreign cooking surpasses the French, and they have the best of taste in table decorations. It is much easier to give a big dinner here than in the United States. A high-priced cook might cost you perhaps \$20 in silver or \$10 in gold a month, and he would board himself. For such a sum you would get a man who would take entire charge of a diplomatic dinner, and who would serve you the finest of everything, from soup to dessert. Your bills for the same would be about one-third what a similar dinner would cost you in America, and all you would have to say to the cook would be to mention the number of guests, for instance, "John, my wanchee number one dinner for thirty people tomorrow night; you go make all proper." You could then leave your house and come back at the hour set for the dinner in your dress suit, and you would find your table beautifully arranged







## WOMAN WARRIORS.

## Maids and Matrons Who Served as Soldiers

## And Spies During the Civil War—Women Who Were Fearless Fighters.

Miss Ford of Fairfax, Va., a Famous Scout, Was Noted for Her Work in the Secret Service.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Women of all ranks and positions took part in the late civil war. Some were spies, some were soldiers, and some were both. It is difficult to say whether their motives were like those of Joan of Arc—the salvation of their country—or merely love of excitement. But it is astonishing to find, in talking with ex-officers, how many few the other sex did share the hardships of battle, some openly confessing their sex, others disguised as men.

Everyone knows of Belle Boyd, the famous spy, but there are many whose names never became famous, but whose work was as subtle as hers.

## A FABLE SCOUT.

Brig-Gen. Baker, of the Secret Service, during the civil war, tells of the work of a Miss Ford, who was a devoted little rebel, and lived at Fairfax Court House. Her father's home was headquarters for the staff officers of the Union army, and she was believed to be a Union spy, but she was really a Confederate spy.

The only frequent visitor she had was an unpretentious, provincial young man, who was sitting on the porch of the house, and she was very suspicious of him.

The "young man" was Moby, the famous guerrilla, and Miss Ford, who was a devoted little rebel, and lived at Fairfax Court House.

When she was with him, she was very suspicious of him.

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fighters. She visited the Confederate lines time after time. Twice she was suspected of being a spy, but she was never caught.

A BIT OF STRATEGY.

Once Miss Cushman was sent as a scout toward Shelbyville from Nashville, which was held by Union forces, to ascertain the strength of the enemy. Returning she was captured, placed on a horse in charge of two scouts and taken to Forrest's headquarters. Baffled for a while, she rode on, but at last feigned sickness and said she was unable to ride further. Stopping at a house, Miss Cushman found that Federal scouts had passed that way an hour before.

Exiling an old negro to her, she put some money into his hand, told him to go down the road and come back screaming, "The Yankees are coming!" He did as she directed, and although the Southern soldiers refused to believe him at first, he acted his part so well they finally made off to hiding, leaving Miss Cushman alone. She escaped, but found it was necessary to pass the Confederate pickets. To the first four, when halted, she gave the counterintelligence of whisky—but the fifth was more inquisitive, and she was turned back. She reached Rosecrans finally, but was in the end arrested.

A GALLANT OFFICER.

Capt. Taylor was another tried woman soldier. Gen. Kirkland told of her. She was Miss Sarah Taylor, stepdaughter of Capt. Dowden, and joined the First Tennessee. She was only 18 when she entered the army, and through the whole war was the ideal of the Tennessee boys. She wore the regulation sword and all the ver-mountained pistols, with an expert swordsmanship, a sure shot with pistol, and could ride a horse as well as a man.

A Loyal Soldier.

In the prison at Atlanta, Ga., a young woman was discovered, disguised as a soldier. She was Miss Kirkland of Chicago, known as the "Miss Kirkland" of the Union. She was shot through the leg and taken prisoner. It was said that Jeff Davis wrote to her, offering her a position as a nurse in the Confederate army. She refused, and was finally exchanged.

Gen. Kirkland also tells of a case of womanhood occurring in a young woman of Brooklyn, only 19. She became possessed with the idea that she was a modern Joan of Arc, to lead the Union armies to victory. She was carried away by her family to care for her, but she made her escape from Ann Arbor, Mich., went to Detroit, where she enlisted in a drum corps of the Union army.

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## PLUCKING UNCLE SAM.

## Ways that are Dark in Washington.

## Successful Frauds Which Have Been Worked on the Government.

Capt. Howgate's Case Was Only One of Many—A Clerk Who Sold Thirty Thousand Dollars Worth of Waste.

And Kept the Money—The Celebrated "Star Route" Frauds—Treasury Clerks Who Have Helped Themselves.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(Special Correspondence.) The theft of \$170,000 from the government thirteen years ago by Capt. Howgate, who is now confined in the jail at Washington, was only one of a long list of frauds and thefts by which Uncle Sam has been made poorer.

The list of fraudulent claims, of fraudulent pensions and of petty thefts would make a large catalogue. But even the number of conspicuous and important frauds is large, and the amount of stealing they represent is considerable. It runs into the millions.

The experts who have been at work on the system of the treasury and the other departments, and under whose recommendation the recent reorganization of the Treasury Department was carried out, prepared a list of the most notorious of all the frauds, which had been passed by the accounting officers of the treasury; their object being to demonstrate that the checks which were considered such safeguards, were really of much less value than had been supposed.

The first item in the list was the "Star Route" frauds, which were worked under plea of expediting the service of the Postoffice Department, over which the "Star Route" was worked by special contract with carriers which are indicated in the Postoffice Department list with an asterisk. If a contract was made for a delivery twice a week, the carrier would be paid for a delivery once a week.

By collusion with officials of the Postoffice Department the service could be expedited by the carrier, and the carrier would be paid for a delivery once a week.

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# The Times-Mirror Company,

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## The Los Angeles Times

VOLUME XXVI THIRTEENTH YEAR.

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### OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE.

The question as to whether the Republican or the Democratic party shall control the next Congress is the most important issue before the people in the pending campaign. As has heretofore been pointed out in these columns, the election of a Democratic majority to the next Congress would mean a continuation of the ruinous policy of tariff-tinkering which has brought the country to the verge of industrial ruin. The people have already suffered enough in this respect, and are entitled to enjoy a season of quiet, and an opportunity to regain the ground that has been lost since the "tariff-reform" regime was inaugurated.

The people of California are vitally interested in the outcome of the Congressional election, for upon the result their interests will depend, to a considerable extent. The tariff law recently enacted will seriously injure several thriving California industries, notably that of wool-growing and that of sugar-beet production. The first-named industry is of vast extent and importance in all parts of the State. This great industry is destined to extinction if the free-wool clause of the present tariff is to remain permanent as the law of the land. Already the effect of the Democratic raid upon wool is seriously felt in a rapid decline in value of flocks throughout the country, and in a drop of several cents in the price of wool. Sheep are a drug on the market. They are sold in Ohio as low as 40 cents per head, and the sheep-owners of California are getting rid of their flocks, at a great sacrifice, as fast as possible. Recently, in Santa Barbara county, an entire flock was sold for 45 cents a head; and one flock-master, who had failed both to sell and to give away his sheep, said: "The coyotes will have to take them now."

A vote for the Democratic candidates for Congress is a vote for the continuance of this ruinous policy. Under the bounty clause of the McKinley act, the sugar-beet industry in this State had entered upon a promising era of production. Some millions of money was invested, in good faith, in manufacturing, which gave employment to several hundreds of hands, and the growing of sugar-beets promised to afford profitable employment to large numbers of the farmers of the State. The Democratic Congress has broken the contract which the preceding Congress made with the sugar-producers, and the crippling of the industry, if not its entire extinction, is imminent. A vote for Democratic Congressional candidates is a vote to wipe out American sugar production and strengthen the power of the Sugar Trust.

Do the people desire a continuance of these evils? Do they desire that the hard times of the past eighteen months shall continue indefinitely? Those who do will vote the Democratic Congressional ticket; they will vote for George S. Patton or the Populist Bowman.

James McLachlan, the Republican candidate for Congress from this district, is sound on the wool question, on the sugar-beet question, and on all the questions of Republican policy. He is also in thorough accord with the people's interests on the question of a free harbor at San Pedro. Mr. McLachlan frankly and manfully declared himself to this effect in a recent speech at Santa Monica, and made friends by it. On numerous other occasions he has spoken with equal frankness and courage, not only on the harbor question, but on the other important issues of the hour. He is in full and hearty accord with Republican principles, and if elected will be found advocating the measures best calculated to promote the interests of California in general, and of the Sixth Congress District in particular.

### A POLITICAL NAPOLEON

Gov. McKinley has been astonishing the people of the Western States by his marvelous energy. During ten days he made about seventy speeches, in seven States, some of them as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, some of them as late as nearly midnight. He traveled five or six thousand miles and probably spoke to over a quarter of a million people. His physical activity is something phenomenal, not only that, but he has been received with enthusiasm wherever he has appeared. The people of the country evidently do not share the views of some Democratic orators who contend that the tariff is not an issue. The Chicago Tribune has the following in regard to the most formidable candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination:

"Of course it is some time yet before the Presidential convention will meet, and much may happen in that time of a surprising character. It may even happen that none of the candidates now in sight will win the prize and that some dark horse will come running in and take it, but all the same it will be just as well if the other candidates wake up and take some lessons in hustling from Gov. McKinley. He is making the acquaintance of a good many thousand people and he is setting those good many thousands to thinking."

### THE SITUATION IN BRIEF.

There are a few plain facts in regard to the political situation in the United States today which no amount of Democratic subterfuge can hide from the perception of intelligent men, who are not wilfully blind.

We were living under a system of laws for thirty years that has made us the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth. Was such a system wrong? During that period manufactures increased six-fold, farming interests three-fold, wages seven-fold, and savings twelve-fold. We have today five times the savings in this, a comparatively new country, as has England, centuries old. We paid the expenses of the war and our wealth today is \$109, for every man, woman and child in the country. The Democrats claim that protection was not the cause of this. Yet we find that the exports for the years of the last Republican administration with the McKinley bill were increased \$275,000,000, and reached the highest point in the history of the country. Under Democratic rule wages are lower, wheat is lower, wool is lower, horses are cheaper, land is cheaper, and money is hard to get, although the banks are full of it. There are probably in this country today a million men looking for work, who cannot get it.

The first thing Mr. Cleveland did on coming into office was to increase the public debt \$50,000,000, burdening us with \$2,500,000,000 more interest, paying 5 per cent for the loan, when plenty of money can be had at 4 per cent. Gold has continued to flow out of the country, and trade has fallen off over \$600,000,000 compared with 1892.

The Democrats would have us believe that this state of affairs is not attributable to the misgovernment of their party, but is merely a coincidence. It is, to say the least, a very unfortunate coincidence, and the voters will avert its recurrence by taking the first opportunity to restore to power that party which during thirty years made the United States the envy of the nations of the earth. In times like these we cannot afford to take chances. It is, of course, possible that in the course of twenty years or so the marvelous resources of this country might even enable it to bear the burden of Democratic mistakes and survive, but it is best to run no risks. A bird on the Republican roost is worth several soaring among the Democratic rainbows.

The need and the duty of the hour is to overthrow the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. This good work can be forwarded by the people of the Sixth California Congress District in the election of James McLachlan over George S. Patton, Democrat, and W. C. Bowman, Populist. Neither of the opponents of the Republican candidate deserves to be elected. Neither will truly represent the best interests of this district.

### CLARKE MONUMENT FUND.

The following sums have been subscribed for the erection of a monument above the mortal remains of Samuel Clarke, the brave and loyal engineer who died at his post of duty during the recent railway strike and insurrection:

Previously reported.....\$455.25  
T. P. Lukens, Pasadena..... 1.00

The people are even more anxious for a change this year than they were in 1892. But it isn't the same kind of a change they are hankering after, just now.

### CALIFORNIA FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The reasons which should induce all patriotic American citizens to rally to the support of the Republican party just now are so manifold and striking that it should not be necessary to enlarge upon them, in arguing with intelligent and unprejudiced men. In addition to the general reasons, which affect all citizens alike, there are special causes why the farmers—that great class upon whom the entire fabric of civilization ultimately rests—should be ardent supporters of the party whose mission it has been to protect American industries. In fact, it is difficult to understand how a farmer, and especially a California horticulturist, can bring himself to endorse the Democratic policy by voting the Democratic ticket. To a great extent the new tariff was a blow aimed at the farmers of the North and West by Southern Democrats, creating foreign competition in wool, grain and other products.

Already it is announced that three cargoes of low-grade Russian barley, costing, duties added, 45 cents per bushel, have been delivered in New York. Grain imported by the United States, the leading producing and exporting country, from one next in rank is a notable and unprecedented occurrence.

The California horticulturist has special reasons to rue the day when the Democrats came into power. For many years our fruit-growers have been struggling against difficulties in the shape of high freights, insect pests and lack of organization, when they began to see the chance of fair profits ahead; just then the Democrats came in and threw a great obstacle in the way by reducing the duties on products that had been struggling to compete with those from Europe. The tariff on prunes has been reduced one-half cent, from 2 cents to 1½ cents; the tariff on raisins has been lowered 1 cent, from 2½ to 1½ cents; the tariff on almonds has been put down 2 cents, from 5 to 3 cents, and the tariff on walnuts has been reduced 1 cent, from 3 to 2 cents a pound. All these products are exclusively raised in that portion of the United States where labor is very high, and where the difficult lesson of raising them in competition with European countries, which have the experience of centuries, backed by cheap labor, has only just been learned. What excuse can be advanced for the infliction of such an unjustifiable blow upon the horticulturists of California, who have patiently and intelligently worked to bring this promising industry up to the point of success in working his way to the top of a well should receive a severe rap on the knuckles just as he was about to crawl out.

Perhaps the most damaging blow which the Democrats have aimed at the rural industries of California is the removal of the bounty on sugar, under which an industry was being built up here that would before long have kept at home a large portion of nearly \$100,000,000, which is now sent out of the country every year for sugar. Southern California, in particular, has been found to be specially adapted to the culture of the sugar beet, the percentages of sugar having been such as to astonish European experts. It may be that this wonderful fertility of soil will result in the continuation of the industry, but several projects for new factories which were under way have fallen through, owing to the change in the tariff. The beet-sugar industry is of special importance to Southern California, because it furnishes employment to a very large number of men, women and children, and the product is always readily salable for cash, which is not always the case with fruit.

In view of these facts, if California farmers who raise barley, or fruit, or sugar beets, vote for Democratic Congressmen, it will, to say the least, be a curious instance of careening the hand that wields the rod—or rather the club.

### LABOR VERSUS LOGIC.

Not content with the wide adoption of the eight-hour day, the trades unions are already reaching out for further concessions. Agitation for a working day of six hours only is said to have been in progress for a year or more in some of the unions. The building trades will probably hold a conference on the subject during the coming winter and at the annual meeting of the National Typographical Union in Louisville a couple of weeks ago the suggestion was made that a large fund be accumulated for the purpose of prosecuting a fight in this direction. The idea is that the lessened supply of labor would result in giving men as high wages for six hours' work as they now receive for eight or more. It might well be asked, if six, why not five, or four, or three, or even one? Where is the limit supposed to be of so illogical a movement, or is there no limit? Commenting upon this question, the Chicago Tribune says:

"The great majority of trades-union agitators do not seem to have a comprehension of the fact that the more money is paid out for labor the higher must be the selling or renting price of the product in order to make it pay the person who has the work done, and that if he has not a reasonable prospect of being able to sell or rent at a profit on the enhanced cost of production he is not likely to be willing to pay the higher price asked for the labor required in the production. The workmen in any of all trades have a right to resolve that they will not work more than six or seven hours per day, but they must accept the consequences. They cannot not hope to get for their labor more than that labor is worth, as measured by what its product is expected to be worth to the men who have the labor performed for them."

In other words, labor, like wheat, or coal, or iron, is subject to the great law of supply and demand. A man has the right to ask ten hours' wages for six hours' work, but he cannot compel any one to hire him—at least, not yet.

The trouble is that "the great majority of trades-union agitators" are too much like G. W. Howard, vice-president of the American Railway Union, who recently advertised in a Chicago paper for the return of a pocketbook filled with railroad passes. He recovered them—there were forty—and among them was a Pullman pass.

A needed "Directory of Taxpayers" of several of the counties of Southern California has just been published, or is in the course of completion, by The Times, and the books are for sale at the counting-room of this paper. These lists contain full information as to names, postoffice address, acreage cultivated, amount taxable, number of trees, number of acres of vines, number of acres in grain, hay, etc., taken directly from the various county assessment books. These lists are invaluable for merchants, bankers, commercial agencies, commission men, manufacturers, jobbers, traveling salesmen, agents, solicitors, canvassers, political committees and candidates, as well as all other persons in need of this class of information. The prices per volume are, for the Los Angeles county list, \$1.50; for Orange, Riverside and San Diego counties, \$1 each, and the lists may be ordered by mail at the above prices.

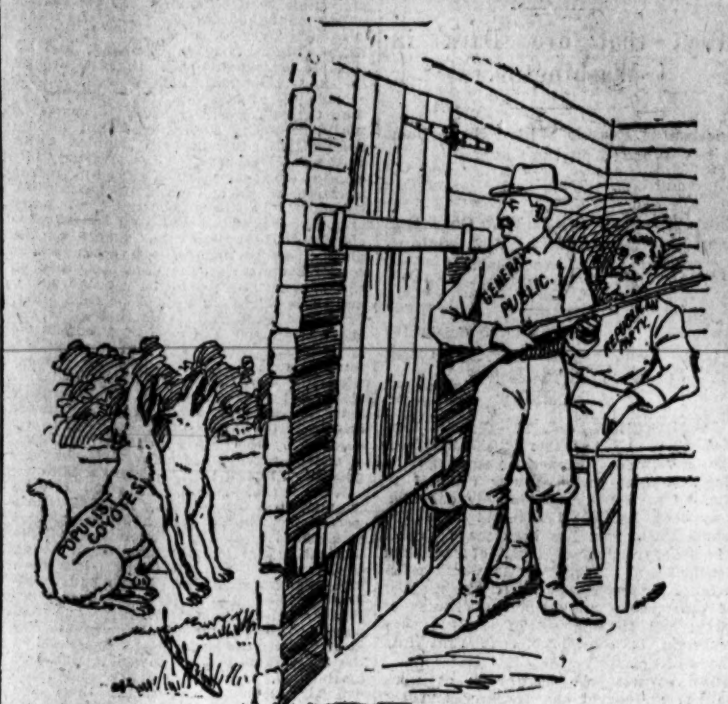
As Mr. Reed very plainly pointed out in his recent speech in New York, the only way in which the people can secure immunity from tariff tinkering for the next two or three years is to elect a Republican majority to Congress this fall. The Democratic party stands pledged to further tariff reductions, its leaders having announced that the present tariff is only the beginning of the contemplated onslaught upon American industries. The Republicans, on the other hand, could not change the existing law, unless they had a two-thirds majority in Congress (which is not probable) before the end of President Cleveland's term. A Republican majority in Congress would therefore have a beneficial effect upon the business of the country, by giving manufacturers and merchants the positive assurance that there would be no further reductions of the tariff before 1897.

There is not much likelihood that the proposed prosecution of the officials, whose duty compelled them to fire upon the mob at Washington Courthouse, will result in the indictment of those officials. It is scarcely credible that convictions would follow should the officials be forced to stand trial. The sober second thought of the community must surely justify their action, though its consequences have been most deplorable. The officers were confronted by a very serious alternative. To have yielded to the mob would have been a crime against the law, and a wrong against every citizen; for upon the maintenance of the law depend the rights of all and the perpetuity of society. To temporize with mob law under any circumstances is to invite anarchy; and the triumph of anarchy would be the death of civilization.

A Russian paper, the Nova Vremya, is quoted as expressing the opinion that in case of trouble between China and Russia, the United States would side with China. It is unnecessary to say that our esteemed contemporary, the Nova Vremya, is "away off" in this matter. Uncle Sam, in the contingency mentioned, would maintain a masterly inactivity, and would keep entirely out of the squabble.

The Kansas City Star thinks that the spectacle of Gov. McKinley addressing workmen "whose factories have been reopened since the repeal of McKinleyism is particularly touching." So it is; for thousands of the workmen whom Gov. McKinley ad-

### SITTING DOWN ON THEIR HAUNCHS, THEY HOWL.



### A LITTLE STORY.

(On a California Rancho.)

Host to guest: "Do you hear 'em howl?"  
Guest: "Well, don't I?"  
Host: "How many of 'em do you think are out there in the chaparral?"  
Guest: "At least forty."  
Host: "No. You're wrong. Just two coyotes are making all that noise."  
Guest: "Gosh a'mighty! Gimme that gun!"

law of supply and demand. A man has the right to ask ten hours' wages for six hours' work, but he cannot compel any one to hire him—at least, not yet.

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dressess have been compelled to accept reduced wages as a result of the repeal of McKinleyism, while other thousands who were employed at good wages under the McKinley law now find themselves with neither wages nor employment. The spectacle is not merely touching—it is intensely pathetic.

"Professions and janitorships," remarks an unesteemed contemporary, "are all the negro gets from the Republican party." Intelligent colored men know that their race has received from the Republican party, in the past, more than any political party can ever give to their race in the future—the inestimable boon of freedom and citizenship. Intelligent colored men know that their race would still be a race of slaves had it not been for the courage of the Republican party in espousing the cause of emancipation. But even if the petty slur contained in the words above quoted were true, and if that were the whole truth, there would still be an unanswerable reason why every colored man should be a Republican. The negro does not get even janitorships from the Democracy; though that party is ready under all circumstances to promise anything and everything for a colored man's vote.

There is an unanswerable argument in the remark of the Pennsylvania mechanic before the Ways and Means Committee quoted by Tom Reed in his Cooper Union speech. "If only Congress will pass laws to enable enterprise to make profits," said the witness, "the workmen will see to it that they get their share." This is the case in a nutshell. If employers be not prosperous they cannot pay good wages. It is directly to the interest of the employee that his employer's business should prosper.

It appears from the annual report of the State Board of Bank Commissioners, just issued, that the 248 State and private banks of California contained, on July 1, cash to the amount of \$24,882,886.24, an increase of \$4,804,337.74 over the preceding year. The total assets of the banks were \$297,352,916.84, of which \$196,080,864.45 was due depositors.

Gov. Hogg of Texas recently described the doctrine of the Populists as "a conglomerated mass of moonshine thrown into the sights of unsuspecting voters by a cunning class of chimerical clackers." Gov. Hogg is somewhat erratic himself; but in this case he showed a remarkably clear perception of the true inwardness of Populistic doctrine.

Senator Peffer's committee-room in the Capitol is said to be a veritable bower of upholstered loveliness—the most elaborate and finely-furnished committee-room in Washington. If Peffer's "constituents" get onto all this luxuriousness, the name of the bewhiskered one will be Dennis.

The utter demoralization of China is illustrated in the refusal of 6000 Chinese soldiers to march or to obey the orders of their officers. The mutiny is said to have occurred at the borders of Korea, near the seat of war, where courage and discipline are most needed.

Mr. Budd talks grandiloquently about reducing the expenses of the State government; but he hasn't found time yet to specify what expenses he would lop off, if he had the opportunity. It is doubtful if Jim could render a bill of particulars in this matter if he should try.

Silkwood won yesterday in three straight heats, the dead was nowhere, and fifteen thousand throats proclaimed "old man Willett's" repeated victory. It was a great day at the Los Angeles Derby.

A vote for the Republican ticket is a vote for American enterprise, American wages, and America for Americans. A Republican Congress is the need of the country today.

### SMILES.

Jess. I don't think this gown matches my complexion very well; do you?  
Jack. Which one?  
Jess. What?  
Jack. Which gown, I mean.  
"What's in your package, Col. Blood?"  
"Whisky, seh."  
"That's bad, colonel, that's bad."  
"Beg yeh pardon, seh. Whisky, that's good enough for me to drink if I got more whisky, seh."  
"I am not suah whether she loves me or not," said Willie Wibbles.  
"Have you had any encouragement?"  
"Yes, indeed. I am info'rmed that she wifers to me as 'th' just as she does to her pet dog."

Lady (at the intelligence office). You say you have lived in several families in town. Can you refer me to any particular one?  
Maid-of-All-Work. Oh, ask any of 'em. They won't dare say anything against me.

Taddella. Do you think the silver question will ever be settled?  
Foodick. I don't know; but it would help a little if you would pay me that dollar you borrowed a year ago.

Dentist. Robbie, you ought to do like the Brahmins do, rub your teeth every time you pray.  
Robbie. Fehaw, mamma says I've got to clean 'em every day.

"Do you believe in the force of habit?" said one girl.  
"Emphatically," replied the other. "Herbert said I was so stubborn in my riding habit that he couldn't help proposing."

She. How fearful it must be for a great singer to know she has lost her voice.  
He. It's much more torturing when she doesn't know it.

### FLOATING FACTS.

Durham, N. C., turns out 300,000,000 cigarettes a year.  
Justices Brewer, Brown and Shiras are Yale graduates.

There are 8,000,000 people in the United States who own their own homes.

A telegraph line now crosses the Gobi Desert in China, 3000 miles in length.

Umbrellas made of oiled paper are used in Corea.

The first digest of the law of England was made by Glanville in 1173.

Apprenticeship was extensively practiced in Flanders as early as 1151.

There are more than five hundred thousand miles of telephone lines in the United States.

Artificial silk is produced by chemical means out of waste wool or cotton.

The wildest, for its size, is the most powerful jumper of the feline race.

The python, when caged, will eat nothing but animals which it kills itself.

The manufacture of fuel bricks of crude petroleum is an established industry in Italy.

The city of Potsdam, Germany, has been photographed from a distance of three miles.

Chicago has a brokers' office conducted by women for the benefit of women speculators.

The commercial travelers sent out by one manufacturer of chewing gum are all women.

A Scotchman has invented a bullet camera, which photographs the prey at which it is fired.

The longest balloon voyage was made in France in 1853. The distance traveled was 1200 miles.

Mrs. J. W. Mackay's silver dinner service is the most costly in the world, being worth \$190,000.

The original copy of the Declaration of Independence has faded so that it is now scarcely more than a blank.

A Pasadena River naturalist and taxidermist makes his living by raising owls and stuffing them for the market.

A Connecticut man who recently grappled with and overcame a burglar in his room found the intruder to be his own brother.

The grain, the smallest weight standard in general use, was so called from originally being the weight of a grain of wheat.

Dennis Koorobee, who died in Ireland in the early part of 1853, had forty-eight children, 258 grandchildren and 944 great grandchildren.

### UNDER THE OAKS.

The oaks are here above me, country Old, yet not hoary, but, garlanded and strong.

Their arms knotted and vigorous, stout To do battle with the tempest, and to Beat the winds like playthings, catching Their boughs, which leap with them into mid-air.

Then the winds pass on, and with them a Swirling host of leaves, flying like mad furies Where the tempest leads. But today the winds Breathe softly, scarce stirring the droowy foliage.

The sky is one vast shining sapphire, with Blue and white, and the earth is like A tessellated floor, flecked with sunshine And black shadows. The brook flows silver-toned.

Low-voiced and musical beside me, Gurgling like happy infancy. And here The gay dandelion strides to meet me, Bright as of old, when I, a little child, Dreamed it a golden star dropped and landed in the meadow grasses. The daisies and their Heads as if in playfulness. The tall and slender poppies stand like cathedral spires, or Titan fingers pointing to the blue, the Sun touching their tops with glory. The butterflies flit about in the air, the happy flies sit in and out From shadowy nooks and corners, and the Striped caterpillar crawls in the sun. Birds make gayest twittering, and Nature Smiles while all things voice her gladness. A bluish

Is on her cheek, and she is donning new Her robes of emerald. The hills are drawing Mantles of bright green about their shoulders, Flushing them with gay blossoms such as the Blue love, and the merry sunbeams dance about.

And kiss in very wantonness, and the Coy breezes whisper soft words like lovers. I wonder if all this stirs the old oaks' Hearts, and sets them to throbbing while dreaming Of their youth, so long since vanished. Do they

With undimmed lips pour out their hearts Into the ready ears of brook and leaf, Of blossom, sky and star? O, giant sphynxes Of the forest, ye are eloquent in Silence, dumb but to human ears, ye grand And ever-voiced orators divine. ELIZA A. OTIS.

Berkeley, Oct. 18, 1894.

### In November.

In November, when the sun was low, The distant mountains capped with snow, We're up seaward, by the sea, Forlorn and weary.

They could be seen from every hill, Their flickering roofs seemed hard to kill, And they caught relief in may a bill Of Orin's leery.

But November showed another sight, For there, by feeble candle-light, Lay poor Jim at 44, quile dead from fright, And 49 was near.

Yes, when the Grand Old Party fights For justice, law and native rights, With loyal henchmen—freedom's knights, It's hard to beat her. E. H. R.

Queen Marguerite of Italy has yielded to the prevailing cyclomania. She rides two hours every day in the gardens of the Quirinal and professes to be greatly enamored of the sport.

### WOMAN'S WORLD.

The Princess of Wales abhors cards.

Queen Victoria is a frequent sufferer from indigestion as well as lumbago.

Though she is near 80, Bonheur spends a long and busy day at her easel. Photography is her only recreation.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer of New York has paid \$4000 for a fan. It isn't every woman who can raise the wind like that.

Alice R. Jordan, the first woman graduate of Yale, married George D. Blake some time ago and is now living in Seattle, Wash.

The room Mrs. Washington died in at Mt. Vernon is in the attic, and a better one can now be rented almost anywhere for \$2.50 a week.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is laconically described in an article on women writers, as "the mother of two sons and twenty-two novels."

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has announced his theatrical career. September 26, 1897, at the Walnut-street Theater in Philadelphia, and she still treads the boards.

The smallest woman living today is said to be Miss Pauline, of Hills End, of a respectable family, who is eighteen years old, weighs ten pounds and is 1 ft. 9 in. tall.

London's chalets are to be a new feature in London. They will provide at various points of the metropolis in little cottage buildings the advantages of a lady's waiting-room in conjunction with a millinery shop.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the Association for the Advancement of Women, announces that the Woman's Congress for the year will be held at Knoxville, Tenn., beginning October 31, and lasting three days. Mrs. Howe will present the topic of "A Plan for Humor," for discussion, but a coast of hills of other subjects, including many practical ones, will be considered.

### LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

#### A. C. Bane's Reply.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I have seen the published letter of the deputy county clerk of Alameda county, concerning my application for a transfer, in order to vote, but I











We have just received a fresh shipment of 34-inch Black Faillie Francaise, warranted pure Silk, fast dyes and superior quality, at 98c a yard.

*J. J. Orient*

N. Spring St., near Temple.



